

at Bremen, who cables: "There is no cholera in Bremen. Every sanitary precaution with all passengers is taken."

The Postoffice Department has received a number of replies to telegrams sent yesterday to postmasters to confer with the local health officers and report at once what, if any, precautionary measures are necessary to be taken with mails received from Canada, in order to guard against the introduction of cholera. Postmaster Gutsch of Buffalo answered:

The health officer advised immediate preparation for disinfecting mails from Canada by perforating letters and by dry heat.

Postmaster Hance at Detroit telegraphed:

After consultation with the health officer, I find it necessary to take steps for disinfecting mail from Canada, as cholera has not made its appearance there.

Postmaster Sexton of Chicago said that the health officers advised fumigation by sulphur or steam. Health officers at Port Huron to Troy, N. Y., also advised fumigation of the mails. Postmaster-General Wanamaker this afternoon sent a telegram to the Canadian Postmaster-General asking what precautions were being taken and if fumigation of the mails was considered necessary.

The quarantine cordon was additionally strengthened today by the appointment of two medical inspectors at Port Huron, Mich., and one at Pembina, N. D.

It is very evident from the talk of officials of the State Department that they don't contemplate taking any action regarding complaints against Charles H. Burke, vice-consul at Hamburg, who issued a clean bill of health to the steamer Moravia. They do not believe Burke was culpably negligent of duty, as on the same day when he issued the clean bill, he was in the city of Hamburg, and the city authorities did likewise.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: "A proclamation to the country, warning boards of health and the people generally to be on their guard against infection will be the next important move of the President."

PROTECTING SAN FRANCISCO.

Collector Phelps Will Rigidity Enforce the Quarantine Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Collector of the Port Phelps in an interview today stated that he had received no official notice from the Treasury Department in regard to placing vessels in quarantine on account of cholera, but that he would act in accordance with the instructions in the circular as published in the press dispatches. The Collector expressed the belief that the only danger this port had to fear from cholera was from the Panama steamers, as he thought immigrants from cholera infested ports might arrive here by that route. He said that he would detain in quarantine every vessel carrying passengers from any foreign port until released by a special order from the Treasury Department, and that this rule would apply to vessels from British Columbia as well as other foreign countries. He said that he would immediately ask the department for authority to release her.

THE DISEASE IN EUROPE.

Little Alarm in London.—The President's Circular Favorably Regarded.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] President Harrison's circular relative to the quarantining of vessels carrying immigrants finds general approval and even admiration here. It arouses some feeling of envy also that American law enables the Government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera. The British government, in cooping up immigrants at Gravesend and elsewhere is acting illegally, and will be obliged to ask Parliament to pass a retrospective act, legalizing what they have done. It is the result of the President's circular, however, that some vessels are certain to take full complements of emigrants. Several steamship companies now refuse to book even first and second-class passengers sailing from Germany and other Continental ports, but the same companies, having thousands of steerage passengers already booked, are in a quandary how to instantly discontinue the service, having contracted to provide for the booked emigrants, until they are landed at their ports of destination.

In the meantime, cholera in Great Britain seems to be fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told an Associated Press representative today that the outbreak was entirely satisfactory. He said that about thirty cases at all points in Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days. There was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the few persons first attacked. The fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned and is imbued with the conviction that the disease will not be allowed to spread, and it will never assume epidemic form.

Physicians of this city will discuss the proposal of the establishment of an international cholera commission to report on the origin of the plague, its line of march through the different countries where it has made its appearance, and the various methods of treatment employed in the cases of persons stricken with the disease.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Another of the Russians stricken with cholera died today. It is reported a woman died of cholera at Macelesfield, near Manchester.

The cholera patients in Liverpool are making rapid progress toward recovery.

IN GERMAN CITIES.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—No fresh case of cholera was developed here during the past twenty-four hours. Precautions and preparations against a possible cholera outbreak, however, are not relaxed. Comparisons of the Hamburg death-rate figures for different days show that of those persons attacked

with cholera three days ago one out of two died, while now only one out of five dies.

Statistics of the Imperial Board of Health show 628 new cases of cholera and 162 deaths at Hamburg yesterday; in Altona 26 new cases and 3 deaths; in the island of Wilhelmshurg in the River Ems opposite Hamburg, 16 cases and 3 deaths; 18 cases and 7 deaths in Schleswig; 3 cases and four deaths in Tuenburg; 5 cases and 2 deaths in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 1 case and 1 death in Berlin.

The authorities today announced that Russian emigrants would no longer be permitted in Germany.

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A NOISY GAME.

Disgraceful Scenes on the San Jose Diamond.

Two Players Fined for Attempting to Play at Fisticuffs.

The Dukes Beat the Southerners by a Score of 4 to 1.

San Francisco Wins Another Game from Oakland—Score 10 to 4—Results of a Day's Playing on Eastern Diamonds.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] San Jose won an exciting and noisy game from Los Angeles today. Harper sent six men to first, but pitched good ball at critical times. Features of the game were Ehrlich's batting, the fielding of Glenavlin and Denny and the great running catches by McVey and McGucken.

Tredway asserted his hoodlum nature today by addressing complimentary remarks to the spectators and when the visitors occupied the bench he would throw dirt into the air. In the ninth while at the bat he came near precipitating a row by calling Harper vile names who retorted by referring to him as a negro. Tredway advanced menacingly toward Harper, when the pitcher threw the ball at him. Several other members of the two teams quickly closed on the belligerents, taking Tredway back to the bench. McDonald fined Tredway and Harper \$10 each.

The full score follows:

SAN JOSE.	AB.	R.	H.	ER.	PO.	A.	E.
McGucken, H.	4	1	1	0	3	0	0
Ehrlich, C.	5	3	2	2	1	0	0
Clark, C.	5	1	0	4	0	0	0
Denny, I.	4	0	2	0	7	0	0
Donley, J.	4	0	1	0	4	2	1
Everett, W.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
McVey, C.	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Stallings, R.	4	0	0	1	3	0	0
Harpor, P.	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	35	4	10	3	27	0	2

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	H.	ER.	PO.	A.	E.
Stadford, R.	4	0	2	0	1	1	0
Wright, C.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Tredway, H.	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
McCauley, I.	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Glenavlin, B.	3	0	1	0	6	0	0
Lytle, R.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baldwin, C.	4	0	1	0	3	1	0
Hulen, B.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Roach, P.	4	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	34	1	5	2	26	16	3

*Bright out in the first for interfering with fielder.

GAME BY INNINGS.

San Jose..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Los Angeles..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
 Base hits..... 12 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0
 Errors..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary.

Earned runs—San Jose, 1.
 Three-base hits—Everett.
 Two-base hits—Roach, Ehrlich.
 Sacrifice hits—McGucken, McCauley, Tredway.
 First base on errors—San Jose, 3; Los Angeles, 1.
 First base on called balls—San Jose, 3; Los Angeles, 6.
 Left on bases—San Jose, 7; Los Angeles, 10.
 Struck out—By Harper, 4; Roach, 2.
 Double plays—Glenavlin (unassisted); Hulen, Glenavlin, McCauley.
 Passed balls—Baldwin, 1.
 Wild pitches—Harper, 1.
 Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.
 Umpire—McDonald.
 Scorer—Gubliotti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The game at Piedmont this afternoon resulted in another victory for the San Francisco team. In the third inning Horner was batted for five safe hits and the San Francisco scored five runs. The Oakland could not do anything with Hoffman's delivery. Tom Power played shortstop for the San Francisco.

Score—San Francisco 10, Oakland 4.
 Base hits—San Francisco, 14; Oakland 5.
 Errors—San Francisco 3, Oakland 4.
 Games in the East.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Cincinnati's heavy hitting and Brooklyn's errors tell the story.

Score—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
 Hits—Cincinnati, 12; Brooklyn, 11.
 Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
 Batteries—Duryea and Vaughan; Hart and Kinslow.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Elmer Smith allowed the Baltimore two hits and not a run. Stenzel, late of Portland, Ore., played his first game with the Pittsburghs.

Score—Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 0.
 Hits—Pittsburgh, 13; Baltimore, 2.
 Errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Baltimore, 4.
 Batteries—Smith and Mack; Cobb and Gansel.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—They split even. Stratton pitched a fine game in the second.

First game:

Score—Louisville, 1; New York, 6.
 Hits—Louisville, 6; New York, 10.
 Errors—Louisville, 3; New York, 1.
 Batteries—Sanders and Merritt; King and Boyle.

Second game:

Score—Louisville, 5; New York, 2.
 Hits—Louisville, 9; New York, 4.
 Errors—Louisville, 1; New York, 7.
 Batteries—Stratton and Merritt; Rustie and Boyle.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—It was a hotly contested game. Cleveland won out in the eighth on hits by Davis, McKean and Virtue.

Score—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.
 Hits—Cleveland, 10; Washington, 6.
 Errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 3.
 Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Abbey and Milligan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Colts played listless, indifferent game.

Score—Chicago, 1; Boston, 4.
 Hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 6.
 Errors—Chicago, 8; Boston, 1.
 Batteries—Gumbert and Schriver; Sturtevant and Hawley.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Browns ran bases poorly. Weyhing was effective in the box.

Score—St. Louis, 0; Philadelphia, 3.
 Hits—St. Louis, 0; Philadelphia, 3.
 Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
 Batteries—Weyhing and Buckley; Weyhing and Dowse.

The President Off for Loon Lake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The President left Washington at 7 o'clock this evening for Loon Lake. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and expected to go through to Loon Lake without making any stops. It is understood that the President before going, left with his stenographer copies of his letter accepting the Presidential nomination and they will be given to the press Sunday night unless some arrangements other than those which are now existing are made.

HOMESTEAD STRIKERS.

Another Batch Arrested—Warrants Out for Several More.

HOMESTEAD (Pa.), Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Several more arrests were made today. Detectives arrested Matthew Fay, charged with murder; Oscar Goldfish, charged with aggravated assault and battery, and Elmer E. Ball, charged, with conspiracy. The Advisory Committee issued a semi-official statement this morning advising the strikers to be of good heart.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says that Secretary Lovejoy has also made information against Patrick Fagan and Harry Bayne and additional information against Hugh Ross and Hugh O'Donnell.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Jack Clifford, Thomas Vance and a man named Jones, all Homestead strikers, were arrested and lodged in jail tonight charged with the murder of Pinkerton Detective Kline. Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross are not yet found, but are expected to surrender themselves tomorrow.

Mark Baldwin, the famous baseball pitcher now playing with the Allegheny club, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by the Carnegie Steel Company, charging him with aggravated riot at Homestead July 6. He is accused of furnishing rifles to the strikers. His father furnished bail to await the action of the grand jury.

ON THE TRACK.

A Record Meeting on Stockton's Kite-shaped Track.

Only Three New Horses Get into the List of the Elect—Trotting at Independence—Sheephead Bay Races.

By Telegram to the Times.

STOCKTON, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Many miles were trotted over the Stockton kite track today, but only three new horses got into the list of the elect.

Moor was sent against his race record of 2:27, and equalled the time. Millard Sanders drove half a dozen Wilkes trotters to make records and got marks for three. Native Son, by Sable Wilkes, went in 2:38. Lou Wilkes, by Sable Wilkes, trotted in 2:39. Menlo Belle, by Menlo, went in 2:30; Millie Wilkes in 2:31; Clio Wilkes in 2:30; Leo Wilkes in 2:33.

The next record meeting will be held after the fair.

RACING AT THE FAIRS.

Speed Contests at Petaluma and Marysville—A Driver Injured.

PETALUMA, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The unfinished 2:40 race was won by Lenmar. The other unfinished race was won by Prices, Doc Britton second; time 2:32 1/4.

The half-mile running race and repeat was won easily by Duke Stevens, Estrella second, Donna third; time 0:48 1/4.

The 1 mile running race was won by Esperanza, Lottie Mills second.

The race for the get of district stations was won by Columbus, Rustic King second; best time 2:34.

The 2:30 class trot was won by Fitzsimmons in straight heats, Delmas second, C. W. S. third. While scoring for the second heat C. W. S. and Delmas came into collision. Gordon, the owner and driver of C. W. S. was thrown and dragged. His leg was broken in two places.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 2.—Cubit won in the unfinished trot; time 2:29 1/4. One and one-eighth mile dash: Mero won, Blondinet second, Raven third; time 1:59 1/4.

Trotting for three-year-olds: Lulu F won, Don Lowell second, Liska third; time 2:29 1/4.

Three-minute class: Cora S won, Belle second; time 2:30.

Events at Sheephead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 2.—The track was fast.

One mile: Raceland won, Lord Mobley second, White Nose third; time 1:42 1/4.

Golden Rod stakes, 7 furlongs on the turf: Prince George won, Lawless second, Tar and Tartar third; time 1:29 3/4.

Futurity course: Stonenell won, Sunshine Whisky second, Dolly McConne third; time 1:10 2/5.

One mile and 1 furlong: John Cavanaugh won, Frontenac second, Silver Prince third; time 1:57 3/5.

One mile and 1 furlong: Strathmead won, Faraday second, Tea Tray third; time 1:55 1/5.

One mile on the turf: Prince Fortunatus won, Madrid second, Sleipner third; time 1:42 3/5.

The Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—At Latonia the track was only fair.

Seven furlongs: Nihil won, Jack Star second, Miss Ballard third; time 1:31 1/4.

Seven and one-half furlongs: Sefforita won, Hedge Rose second, Mark S. third; time 1:37 1/4.

One mile: Sir Planet won, Servitor second, Payeur D. third; time 1:52 1/4.

Free handicap, 5 furlongs: Shadow won, Deception second, Gay S. third; time 1:03 1/4.

Six furlongs: Missal won, Alhambra second, Sir Charles third; time 1:17.

Six furlongs: Red Root won, Lottie second, Sweet Blossom third; time 1:17 1/4.

Trotting at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE (Iowa), Sept. 2.—There was a strong wind and the track was fast.

Trotting, 2:20 class: Josephine won in three straight heats, Utility second, Gold Coin third, Floyd B fourth; best time 2:19 1/4.

Trotting, 8:00 class: Directum won in three straight heats, Lalla H. Wilkes second, Alcantara third; best time 2:11.

A Nebraska Facing Wonder.

OMAHA, Sept. 2.—On the Line, the Nebraska two-year-old pacing wonder, lowered the world's record for age today. He was sent at the Douglas County Fair grounds on a half mile track to beat Astle's mark of 2:24. His time was 2:17. On the Line, is by Shadeland-Orward, out of Evangeline by Chester Chief. He is owned by G. W. Curry.

Lizzie Borden Taken to Jail.

TAUNTON (Mass.), Sept. 2.—Lizzie Borden reached Taunton on the 3:30 train this afternoon. She was calm and self-possessed and paid no attention to the staring crowd at the station. She was promptly taken in a carriage to the jail and installed in her former quarters.

In the Probate Court today Emma J. Borden was appointed administratrix of the estate of Andrew J. Borden, with a bond of \$50,000.

LABOR RIOTS.

A Serious Outbreak in an English Town.

The Heifer That Kicked Gladstone Bought by Speculators.

Mrs. Maybrick to Be a Free Woman Before Many Months.

Parnell's Estate Proves Very Small—Another Revolution Brewing in Hayti.

By Telegram to the Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Serious labor disturbances arising from the employment of non-union watermen to replace strikers at the Saut Union works, near Norwich, have been occurring during the last few days. Today the company brought 150 fresh non-union men from Liverpool and attempted to get them to the works.

The newcomers were violently attacked by strikers. The arrivals tried to fight their way through the angry crowd, but after a severe conflict were badly worsted. The company was obliged to order the men to return to the cars and send the train back to Liverpool.

The strikers stoned a launch containing several of the officials. An appeal was made to the authorities and 200 policemen tried to disperse the mob and placed under arrest several of the more violent of the strikers. The police were unable to obtain the mastery and the situation of affairs grew so serious that the assistance of soldiers had to be invoked. A body of militia arrived in Norwich tonight and will be employed in protecting the works and non-union employees.

BRITISH GOSSIP.

Radicals Mean Mischief—A Gladstonian Heifer—Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] Labouchere has gone to Italy, but nevertheless, his clique at the National Liberal Club proclaim a determination to raise in Parliament the question of the Queen's right to influence the selection of ministers, but they seem likely to be deprived of all ground for protest.

The heifer which attacked and knocked down Gladstone, although dead, has acquired a high market value. A local speculator procured the hide for £5, and since the purchase he has been offered as high as £50 for the hide, but he steadfastly refused to be tempted to part with his prize.

Another man, who obtained the heifer's head, declined to accept an offer of £10 made for all the teeth, which found a ready market at £2 6s each.

The sale of the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell realized only £2000. The dead leader's mother will come to Ireland during the present month for the purpose of making inquiry into the settlement of his affairs.

Baroness Roques has again presented a petition to the Home Office praying for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, and is hopeful that the prisoner will regain her freedom before the end of the year.

Trouble Brewing in Hayti.

KINSGTON (Jamaica), Sept. 2.—A strong party of Haytian exiles, headed by Gen. Manigat, Gen. Piquant and Gen. Legitime, is negotiating for the charter of a small schooner called the Willie Irvin, to carry them either to Nassau or Inagua, where they expect to meet a steamer fitted out to proceed against President Hipolyte.

An Epidemic Among Soldiers.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The garrison at Lunerville, a town twenty-two miles from Nancy, is suffering from epidemic typhoid dysentery. One hundred soldiers are prostrated with the disease and several deaths have already occurred.

Morocco Rebels Submit.

TANGIER, Sept. 2.—The Rebel Angherites released the commander of the Sultan's cavalry who was captured in the recent battle between the Sultan's force and rebels and sent four of the tribesmen formally to convey to the Sultan tribes submission.

A London Bank Falls.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London and General Bank, founded in 1852, with a capital of £1,000,000, failed today. J. Spencer Balfour, member of Parliament, is chairman of the board of trustees. There is no excitement.

A Notorious Murderer Hanged.

WISE CORKHOSE (W. Va.), Sept. 2.—Tallon Hall slept but little last night and this morning he was nervous. He asked for a drink of whisky, after taking a cup of coffee, but it had little effect. The jail and vicinity were well guarded by determined men who were determined to see the law enforced notwithstanding threats of a rescue made by Hall's friends. Father Luckie entered the cell at 8 o'clock and active preparations for the hanging began at 10 o'clock.

The drop fell at 10:23. Hall's neck was broken. No attempt was made by his friends to rescue him. He made a speech on the scaffold.

Hall was a noted desperado, credited with having killed nineteen men. The crime for which he was executed today was the murder in cold blood of E. B. Hylton, a special officer of Norton, Wise county, July 19.

George William Curtis Laid to Rest.

WEST BROMFORD (S. L.), Sept. 2.—The funeral of the late George William Curtis took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at this village. It was strictly private, being attended only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the deceased. Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, read the burial service and at the conclusion of the service the remains were conveyed to the old Moravian churchyard at New Dorp.

Democrats Discussing Fusion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The western branch of the National Democratic Campaign Committee today considered the advisability of recommending the Democratic and People's parties to fuse in the two Dakotas. If this is done the Democrats insist that they will sweep the two States. The chief trouble seems to be that the People's party wants most of the offices, but the Democrats will probably make their chief point on an agreement

that the electoral vote shall be cast for Weaver for President and Stevenson for Vice President. There is some dissension among Democrats themselves as to the advisability of fusion and prominent Democrats of these two States have been summoned by telegraph by Chairman Dickinson for an extended conference on the question in this city.

Whittier Boys Have an Outing.

WHITTIER, Sept. 2.—A lively crowd of five companies of the Whittier Cadets, composed of 280 boys at the State Reform school, left today on a special train of seven cars for San Pedro, there to take the steamship Heron and go twenty-five miles out to sea to Camp Banning, Catalina Island, where they will have a regular military camp for three weeks. Visitors will be welcome at the camp from 4 to 5:30 every afternoon when either a company or battalion drill or dress parade will take place. The boys' department of the school is deserted and closed. The school will begin receiving newly committed boys again September 21.

Telegraph Operators to Organize.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—The telegraph operators who are in the city met to form a new fraternal organization called the "Brotherhood of Telegraphers," this morning. There were only a few operators present, as most of those expected will not arrive until tonight. The morning was taken up mainly in informal discussion. The most important matters will probably be taken up tomorrow. The operators still maintain the utmost secrecy as to their plans.

The Reading Road Makes War.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An afternoon paper prints a report that the Reading Railroad Company has determined upon issuing a circular refusing to make joint rates with the Pennsylvania for carrying coal. This is construed as a declaration of open war, and is said to be the outcome of the Pennsylvania's recent refusal to advance coal tolls to the West.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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The Los Angeles Times

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Security to American homes!
Protection to American industries!
Encouragement to American capital!
American commerce and honest money!
A free ballot and a fair count!
Rectitude and the Old Flag!

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President, BENJ. HARRISON.
For Vice-President, WHITELAW REID.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by express mail at a special rate of 50 cents per month, Sunday edition included. The address may be changed as desired if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

The Force Bill is a stuffed ghost.

The pen and the Prophet—one wobbly and the other stuffed.

Some more of the harbor editors are right in it with both feet.

We haven't got long to wait now to find out who is the Nancy Hanks of the prize ring.

If you hear a gun go off tonight don't shudder; it is simply the first one of the campaign.

There was a club flush in hand at the opening of the polls in the Second Ward yesterday, and it took the pot.

Get out at 9:15 tonight and see Mars swallowed up by pale Luna. You may not get another chance for twenty years.

Those Cayucos bank-robbers made a mistake. They should have taken a few lessons in the art from Professor Evans and his pard.

Professor Holden ought to turn the Lick looker on the Second Ward if he wants to see a sight that makes Mars hide himself behind the moon.

Mr. Pulitzer's blind pool is not pooling these days very rapidly. The unfortunates seem to have no desire to pour their hard-earned coin into a rat hole.

When Henry Watterson gets to thinking about protection his hot Southern blood just simply seethes and bubbles. He is Henry the ripper up, and no mistake.

It cost a man in New Jersey twenty-five dollars recently for bugging a girl against her will, but there are plenty of them in Jersey that it is worth twice that to get your arm around.

If Mr. Chris Evans and the Sontag boy that is not in jail are in this vicinity beehive the sleuth-hounds of the law to look a little out. The Evans neighborhood is unhealthy for sleuths.

It is an aphorism as old as time that the wise man never writes letters. Respectfully referred to a party by the name of Cleveland temporarily residing at a resort called Buzzard's Bay.

Miss Canada has now to pay toll to Uncle Sam but not in the good old way. The fact is if Uncle should attempt to kiss her she would give him a slap he would remember, for she's just awful mad at him—the mean old thing!

Happy thought! Maybe the transcontinental railroads are getting up a rate war to scare competing lines from building to this Coast. They are smart people and know every point in the game, besides having their sleeves stuffed with trumps.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the beefy bruiser of Boston, not satisfied with debauching the stage, is making himself a further nuisance by debasing the art of making books and publishing a volume of rot with his name to it that he did not write. Will Statesman Corbett kindly hit him one for us—if possible—and oblige.

The managers of the World's Fair announce that no water will be served free on the grounds during the big show, and they are now trying to discover some method to make the people pay for the air they breathe while visiting the world's curiosity shop. Any man who has a patent air meter for sale will hear something to his advantage by communicating with the aforesaid.

The Santa Cruz Record pays this paper a great compliment by taking its entire editorial page for one day from these columns. A part it is generous enough to credit, the remainder it crabs. While we applaud its judgment, we must confess that we are a trifle shaky about its honesty, but trust this gentle reminder will steer it into the straight and narrow path. By the way, the Record is not the only paper that flitches matter from these columns.

The Eastern papers are in a frame of mind because six days have gone by without a letter from the special correspondent at Buzzard's Bay. The chances are that Grover has upset his ink, or that Rutledge has chewed up his quill. Nothing but some kind of a calamity could keep the Fat Prophet from easing his alleged thought department to somebody, hence we await later tidings from Gray Gables with bated breath—bated, of course, with the usual thing.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

We offer to send the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES for two months, or to the end of the Presidential campaign, together with the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for twelve months, to any mail address, both for only TWO DOLLARS, cash in advance. This offer will hold good until September 8. In these two papers you can get the current history of the Presidential campaign, full, fresh and complete. SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Republican Ammunition.

THE TIMES presents today an unusually full budget of political matter. Besides the reports in detail of local happenings in politics, there is, in an extra sheet, a mass of political information of great value to citizens and Republican orators. It consists, in part, of copious extracts from a recent speech of Secretary of the Treasury Foster, showing the amount of currency in circulation in the United States at different periods; a powerful defense of protection by Senator Aldrich and another of the incisive political contributions of Murat Halstead, the Republican Field Marshal. These several papers constitute Republican literature of the first order. Tomorrow THE TIMES will print in full the protection speech to be delivered at the Pavilion this evening by "Uncle Billy" Williams. It will be a hummer.

The Fight for a Fair Ballot.

Yesterday was a field day in ward politics. The city of Los Angeles has never before witnessed a primary election in which the interest was so intense and the vote so large. This was not because the forthcoming county ticket is so engrossing (although no doubt it is very important to certain politicians,) but because a determined and well-organized fight was made in certain wards—notably the Second and Seventh—to down a corrupt gang of bosses who have been dominating the party machinery for some time, and who have sustained themselves by the most flagrant fraud at the primaries. As the reputable elements of the party turned out in force to maintain a point of principle and secure fair play, the ward strikers redoubled their efforts. It is only fair to say that such a wholesale resort to crooked practices, in colonizing the riff-raff and voting them over and over again in various wards, was never before known in this city. In the Seventh Ward the Reform Club was bulldozed out of the right allowed it by the County Central Committee to place two men inside the polls to scrutinize the voting. The outcome was a stuffed ballot-box with over 300 fraudulent votes in it. The judges refused to produce the recorded list of voters when it was demanded and kept it to fill in the requisite number of bogus names to justify the count. It was altogether as high-handed a fraud as was ever perpetrated on a lot of Republican voters. The result of the election, as shown by the stuffed ballot, will be contested, and the Republican County Convention must either seat the contesting delegation or acknowledge itself in partnership with the lowest of party frauds.

An Insolvent Trust.

"The Reading Coal Combine," a gigantic railroad trust, formed to control the price of anthracite coal in the East, is likely to loom up to the proportions of a test case of the laws against such unhallowed combinations. On the 25th ult. the combination announced its fifth consecutive advance in the price of anthracite coal. The rate has thus been raised from \$9.25 to \$4 per ton, and it may go still higher if the grip of the combination is not broken.

On the same day Chancellor McGill of New Jersey handed down a decision in the suit brought by the Attorney-General, granting an injunction against the combination and dissolving it. Thus the Reading combine has no legal existence, but the belief is that it will continue to hold its corner on the market despite the law and the opposition of public sentiment. The fight has already been carried into politics. Some time ago the combine bribed the corrupt Democratic Legislature of New Jersey to pass an ex post facto law legalizing its organization, but such a pressure of public indignation was brought to bear upon Gov. Abbott that he vetoed the measure. And that is the status of the fight at the present time. The combine, by its acts, if not by its words, is propounding the question to the public, "What are you going to do about it?"

What they ought to do, if there is warrant in law for it, is to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the entire property and the property of all the railroads concerned in it. If these big corporations cannot be made to abide by the law in any other way,

their property should be confiscated by the State. It was not long ago that a court placed a receiver in charge of the property of a big sugar trust in this State that was violating the law.

This question may as well be fought out on its merits and fought to the bitter end. If the people have the right to pass laws against combinations of capital to despoil them they ought to have the moral force to see that those laws are duly executed.

This Reading combine has frequently been made use of by the Democratic press to show one of the tendencies of the McKinley tariff. The fact is that the tariff has nothing to do with the matter, but several railroads have joined their forces to corner a staple article and rob the public, just as they combine in a thousand other ways to put up freights, buy off steamship lines and so forth.

In view of the fact that a Democratic legislature was base enough to sell itself and attempt to legalize the hateful trust, it will come with very bad grace from our Democratic brethren to attempt to parade the Reading combine as a horrible example of Republican depravity. The Republican party is opposed to such trusts, as announced in its platform, and will help to crush them out.

The Volume of Money in Circulation.

This question having been raised by a correspondent of the "Populist" persuasion, who indulges in some rather severe animadversions, involving the names and official acts of Secretary of the Treasury Foster and other Republican Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents, THE TIMES has taken the matter up at length, and today reproduces the official statistics bearing upon the subject. The whole question is made clear, and the assertion of Secretary Foster, made in a recent speech in Ohio, that there is now more money in circulation in the United States, per capita, than ever before in our history, is proven correct. Confirmatory testimony is found in a work just issued in New York entitled "Solid Facts About Money and Coinage," by Dr. E. P. Miller, author of "Fallacies of Free Trade," "Facts About Wool and Woollens," and other works. In this book the author says, under the sub-head of "The Volume of Money in Circulation":

The advocates of free coinage are claiming that the dull times and low prices we have had for the last few years are due to a lack of money, and that there has been a shrinkage in the volume of money per capita, owing to the demonetization of silver in 1873. The fallaciousness of these claims will be readily discovered by an examination of the tables giving the volume of coin and notes, and the volume of money in circulation, which are found on page 111 of the treasury report for 1891. We copy from this table as follows:

Year.	Amount of money in the United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860	440,000,000	170,000,000	31,000,000	\$14.19	\$5.48
1870	774,483,610	310,000,000	38,000,000	\$20.38	\$8.16
1880	1,230,555,570	510,000,000	50,000,000	\$24.61	\$10.20
1890	1,801,325,070	720,000,000	62,000,000	\$29.04	\$11.61

During the five years from 1860, the year of the Civil War, to 1865, when the war closed, there was an increase in money amounting to \$328,027,278; the population increased 3,304,679; the money circulation per capita increased \$6.72.

During the eight years from 1865 to 1873, the year silver was demonetized by law, the money increased only \$4,315,858; the population increased 6,029,000, and the money circulation decreased \$2.53 per capita.

During the five years from 1873 to 1878, the year the bill to stop the destruction of legal tender notes was passed, the money increased \$19,896,968; the population increased 5,021,000, and the money in circulation decreased \$2.73 per capita.

From 1878 to 1891 the money increased \$1,403,970,499; the amount in circulation increased \$768,308,073; by law the money increased only \$4,315,858; the population increased 6,029,000, and the money circulation increased \$8.09 per capita.

This enormous increase in the total amount of money in the country and in the circulation per capita has been in gold and silver certificates, for there has been an actual decrease of \$51,147,782 in paper circulation since 1873, thus showing that the large increase in the volume of money in circulation has been in coin, or certificates, its immediate representative.

There has never been a time in our country's history when there was so large and so rapid an increase in the very best quality of money as during the period from 1878 to 1892. We have the largest per capita circulation of any important commercial country excepting France. The per capita circulation of gold, silver and paper, in the four principal nations of the world are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United Kingdom	\$14.47	\$2.81	\$1.06	\$18.34
France	23.08	17.93	2.26	43.27
Germany	10.91	4.44	3.08	18.43
United States	10.48	8.42	6.40	25.30

These facts show clearly that the dull times complained of since 1873 are not due to want of money, but to other causes, such as tariff reductions, coinage scares, etc., unsettling prices and destroying confidence, which, after all, must be the basis of all true prosperity. The slight discrepancy in the figures above, showing the circulation per capita in 1892 (\$23.41), and the figures of Secretary Foster's speech (\$24.41), is accounted for on the ground that the Secretary's calculation is brought down to a later period (August) than is that in Dr. Miller's book.

The objection which our correspondent makes, that in estimating the per capita circulation in 1865, Secretary Foster took into consideration all of the people in the country, North and South, black and white, is easily answered. The war was ended in the

spring of 1865 and the money of the United States was thereafter the only money passing current in the whole country; that is to say, after the end of June, 1865, when the fiscal reports were made up. It is entirely proper, then, to use the whole population of the country as a divisor in fixing the per capita circulation for that year.

Thus a candid and thorough treatment of this subject of currency, without partisanship, brings out valuable facts which cannot be controverted, and which ought to settle the mooted point.

The Trend of Wages.

The Democratic argument that wages are higher in the United States than in the old world principally because our country is not so densely populated—because there is more land per capita and a greater portion of the people are free to follow agriculture—is frequently invoked by John P. Irish, in the Stockton Mail, having set out to elaborate this idea, and having published statistics to show that the United States ought to pay higher wages than Great Britain, because England's population is twenty-six times as dense as ours, the San Francisco Chronicle comes back at him with some figures that are a "clinch." The Chronicle submits the proposition that, if this were true, wages in Germany, Italy and France should be higher than in England, and those in Russia greater than in any other European country. But the reverse is the case, as the table furnished by Mr. Irish shows. This table gave the population per square mile of the countries mentioned, and the rate of wages according to an authority accepted by Mr. Irish, for purposes of argument.

Our San Francisco contemporary takes the same figures and adds another column, showing the steam power of each country, expressed in horse-power terms:

	Pop. per square mile.	Day wages.	Horse-power per 1000 inhab.
England	418	\$1.60	120
Germany	224	.69	130
Italy	270	.22	30
France	184	.40	110
Russia	42	.19	30

This shows that there is a direct proportion between the horse-power per thousand inhabitants and the rate of wages, thus emphasizing the well-established economic doctrine that wages are higher in a manufacturing than in a purely agricultural country.

While on this subject of wages and Democratic free-trade doctrine, we can not refrain from referring to the report of Charles F. Peck, Labor Commissioner of the State of New York, also mentioned by our San Francisco contemporary. From sixty-seven industries covered by the Labor Commissioner's report, it appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase in production of \$31,315,130 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. The table further demonstrates that out of sixty-seven industries, 77 per cent. show an increase either of wages or of products or of both, and that there were no less than 80,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the year. The total average increase of yearly earnings of 285,000 employees was \$28.11 per capita, while in fifty-one trades the increase was \$45.96 per capita.

This showing, be it remembered, is made by a Democratic labor commissioner. He is too honest to juggle with the statistics of his office for partisan purposes, and he is frank enough to admit that the figures do not sustain the accepted Democratic doctrine. He says: "I am free to admit that the report as a whole is not in harmony with the Democratic platform so far as the tariff is concerned, but my duty is to report things as I find them, not as the reckless partisan would like to have them. There is no political bias about any of my reports, nor do I believe there is any in the reports of any labor bureau in the country." And yet, in face of this overwhelming testimony, the Democratic papers of the country keep on mouthing the rabid declaration of their platform that "McKinleyism is a fraud, and that, under a protective tariff, wages in the United States have been decreased. But Democratic papers are not much influenced by facts when they discuss tariff and free trade.

The Bulldozing Minority.

Of the 65,000,000 population of the United States, about 20,000,000 are wage-earners, and of these about 12,000,000 are engaged in industrial vocations. It is among these alone that labor organizations exist. Their membership, in all, is estimated at not over 2,000,000 at the outside, so that there are 10,000,000 unorganized wage-earners engaged in the same industries, besides 8,000,000 in other callings.

Yet the 2,000,000 organized workmen are trying to control and bulldoze not only 10,000,000 fellow-workmen, but the 8,000,000 other wage-earners as well as their own employers, and to cause embarrassment and loss to the rest of the whole community unless whatever exactions they may seek to enforce are conceded.

This substantiates the declaration hitherto made by THE TIMES that "organized labor," as the term is generally construed, does not represent the cause of labor in the broader sense. It is a mere faction of laborers banded together to tyrannize over its own members, to persecute workmen not within its ranks and to dominate employers. To the ultra members of trades unions there are no rights of labor except those which inhere to members of their own organizations. A non-union man they say has no right to work or to exist. And so they drive him out to starve, or beat him over the head, or shoot him down if he attempts to peacefully follow his trade.

They go farther than that—these self-constituted champions of "organized labor"—for if a man belongs to a labor organization, but not to their own particular organization or one affiliated with it, they persecute him just the same and revile him as a "rat," a "scab," a traitor and a wretch.

More than this, these champions of "organized labor" attempt to dictate to all the rest of the people. They not

only prescribe rules for their employees to follow, but they punish him when he disregards these rules by attempting to destroy his business, by burning and blowing up his property, by wrecking trains and recklessly taking human life. They declare a boycott and carry their bulldozing tactics to the door of every man by saying, "You must not patronize so-and-so; he has offended our union. If you do not help us to punish him we will punish you." They impose inconvenience and loss upon the whole industrial system of the country by stopping manufactures, demoralizing the operation of building trades and blockading traffic. They visit their displeasure indiscriminately upon the whole country and inflict untold loss in order to further their own selfish schemes.

Now, of the men engaged in industrial pursuits these trades unions comprehend only 16 2/3 per cent. Of the great mass of wage-earners they are only 10 per cent. Of the total population of the United States they are only 3 1/3 per cent.

Here we have the spectacle of a small minority appropriating to itself the field of labor and setting out to bulldoze the majority. It can't be done. It is against the fundamental principles of our American federation. It is a self-constituted bureaucracy which antagonizes the rights of the individual, the laws and customs of the country. The bulldozing minority must reform its methods or its organization will be crowded out of existence by an indignant public. The American people are noted for being patient and long-suffering, but when they do get thoroughly aroused they are like a whirlwind. "Organized labor" must mend its ways or quit the business.

THE New York Sun has caught the World of that city in one of the most despicable acts ever known in the history of journalism in this or any other country. On July 11 and August 4, respectively, the World printed alleged special dispatches from Berlin and Milan, the first purporting to be an interview with Bismarck at Kissingen; the second an interview with the famous Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli. The Sun charged that these special reports were bogus and agreed to give \$1000 to the Tribune's fresh-air fund if the World could show that they ever came over the cable. The latter paper finding itself in a hole cabled the dispatches to its London correspondent and asked that he repeat them back—but did not do this until a month after they had been printed in the World. Hence Mr. Pulitzer's paper stands convicted of not only preparing "special dispatches" in its own office, but adds to the flagrancy of the offense by attempting to get \$1000 from the Sun by false pretenses. The latter paper proves its case by an exhibit of photographic copies of the telegrams to London asking for the repetition of the messages, and pillories the World in a way that must make the skin crackle. Certainly no more dishonest act was ever committed than the Pulitzer sheet has been proven guilty of, and if it doesn't feel the effects of this exposure for a long time to come we will be surprised at the temper of the people who have been its patrons.

Russia would be a good place for our calamity shriekers to emigrate to. What with a famine and the cholera they would find themselves loaded with material for walls. "C. Jim," the Hen Cyclone, Mrs. Lease, and the Diggs female shouldn't miss the opportunity but get a go onto them at once.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Texas has five tickets in the field: The White Republican, Prohibition, People's, Clark Democratic and Mogg Democratic. But Texas is a large State.

After his permanent retirement from politics next November, Mr. Cleveland will have no difficulty in finding honorable and moderately lucrative employment as the answers-to-correspondents editor of some great family daily.—[Minneapolis Tribune.]

When Gen. Sickles declared in the Chicago convention that 25,000 Union soldiers in New York would never vote for Cleveland he knew "where he was at" and what he was talking about. The returns in November will prove it.—[Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Gen. Stevenson has denied that he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, but so far as our observation extends he has not denied that he was a member of the almost equally notorious and infamous "Sons of Liberty."—[Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.]

At the rate at which the New York World's Western campaign fund is now growing it is believed there will be enough money on hand in October to purchase an entire Congressional district in Indiana and several counties in North Dakota.—[Chicago Tribune.]

It will cut the calamityites to the heart to read the announcement of the Treasury officials that the customs revenues are increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month, and that the Government of the United States is in no danger of becoming bankrupt.—[Boston Journal.]

Old Mr. Holman of Indiana has abandoned the task of vindicating the work of the Democrats during the recent session of Congress. He couldn't even convince himself that there was any good in Congress, say nothing of convincing disinterested, intelligent observers.—[New York Press.]

"Indiana is a doubtful State," says Senator Voorhees, and he ought to know. But when one considers that it has "gone Democratic" but twice in thirty-two years on National issues, and both times when it was on the National ticket, the doubt is not encouraging to Democrats.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Whitelaw Reid receives his warmest ovation when nearest his old home in Ohio; Adlai Stevenson receives his warmest from home and nearest to Tammany, the foster-mother of political corruption. There are other differences between the two candidates, but this is worth noting with the rest.—[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

It is believed that Mr. Stevenson's war record will do him no harm in the South. Aigeld's war record is one of the things that the Democratic papers are not saying much about just at this time. One of the pistols distributed by Adlai Stevenson to the men who were resisting the draft over in De Witt county in 1863, would make an excellent object lesson in this campaign.—[Springfield (Ill.) Journal.]

Old Brer Dana begins to grow mad. He has been yelling for more than a month, "Force Bill" and "negro domination," at the top of his voice, and the Democrats are going on ignoring him and pushing the tiger and free trade. One of the fire-eaters from the solid districts comes forward to encourage Mr. Dana and tell him not to be deterred, that "the Force Bill and negro domination are looked upon as a terror—a standing menace. The organized Democracy will make it the paramount issue in the Southern States." The work is thus divided up. Pulitzer and Tammany can "enlighten the West" on free trade, while Dana has a clean sweep in the South.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

[New York Press.]



Too big to maul and too heavy to carry.

CAMPAIGN VERSE.

Let Him Speak Out!
Who's got offices for sale?
Let 'em trot 'em out!
Candidates on every rail,
Run 'em all about!Far and near you hear 'em call,
Early morn and late;
Cut a tree down—sure to fall
On a candidate!'Tain't no subject for a laugh—
Reapin' what they're sowin';
Twenty good men and a half
To every office col!

—[Constitution of Atlanta.]

The Candidate.

He goeth forth to battle in a suit of rusty jeans,
And his slouch hat at an angle on his dusty forehead leans;
His unblackened shoes with leather strings are tied—as hard as rocks,
And his ankles gleam resplendent o'er the rims of woollen socks.He cometh forth from battle as the fortunate elect,
In a suit of shining broadcloth and a lofty beaver decked;
His attention boots shine bright—his necktie white as milk,
And you cannot see his ankles, for they're out o' sight in silk.

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

Politics in Billville.

Candidates for Congress, twenty up to date;
Fifteen Representatives a-wingin' on the gate;
Forty-five for Senator—little, but they're loud.An' twenty-six for Sheriff, just a-yellin' to the crowd;
Five for Tax Collector; Tax Receiver ten;
An' 'tis all a-runnin' 'gainst the Prohibition men;Fifty-two for Marshal; thirty-odd for Mayor;
An' twenty-seven Coroners a-bringin' up the rear!
One candidate for preacher—he's most too weak to talk;
He'd have a straight walk-over if he had the strength to walk!Oh, every man is on the run, an' ready to address us
With fifteen hundred candidates for editor—
—God bless us!

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Country's Safe.

If you don't think the country's safe, jes' take a look around.
Where the melon vines are runnin' an' a coverin' up the ground;
Where the cotton bolls are bendin', with their feeble clouds o' white,
An' the tall corn is a-rustin' of its blades from left to right!If you don't think the country's safe, jes' stand an' look your fill
At the moonlight on the clover an' the moonlight on the still;
Where the candidates are runnin' an' a kickin' up the dust,
An' the nigger an' the 'gator jes' full enough to bust!If you don't think the country's safe—but what's the use to talk?
She's agoin' on to glory in the fastest kind o' walk!
An' there's peace enough, an' plenty, an' she wears a-gamin' face,
As she draws up to the table where the world's a-savin' grace!

—[Constitution of Atlanta.]

The Great Letter-writer.

If you want to know a thing,
How to plow a field of corn,
How to care for pigs just born,
How to steer the ship of State,
How to choose a loving mate,
How to name your latest kid,
How to write a formal bid,
How to make the wisest laws,
How to wash the lightest gauze,
Write to Grover Cleveland.If you want to know:
How the tariff is a tax,
How to keep your wheat in sacks,
How to save the Nation's life,
How to quell your children's strife,
How to burn your winter's coal,
How to save your precious soul,
How to vote to win the day,
How to blend the blue and gray,
How to work the true reform,
How to keep your house warm,
How to trim your last year's hat,
How to be a Democrat,
Write to Grover Cleveland.

A MCKINLEY INDUSTRY.

About Pearl Buttons for Free Traders to Digest.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]
One of the fruits of the present tariff law which has attracted comparatively little notice is the business of pearl button making. In 1889 there were only eleven manufacturers of pearl buttons in the United States. For the bulk of our supply of these indispensable little articles we were dependent upon Europe—upon the convict labor of Austria and the wretchedly-paid, ignorant and careless operatives of Birmingham. The McKinley tariff law made a sharp advance in the duty on pearl buttons, and there was an immediate and sharp advance in price. In many instances the increased price was out of all proportion to the duty—unscrupulous dealers here and there using the new tariff as a pretense to fleece their customers. But there can be no question that pearl buttons really did cost our merchants much more for a time—this being one of the few instances in which a genuine increase in price resulted from the new legislation.

American manufacturers, however, were quick to utilize the opportunity which the new tariff gave them. In 1889 there were, as we have said, only eleven pearl button factories in the country. There are 70 to 80 now, and fully 4000 operatives, chiefly young women, are given steady and agreeable employment. It is estimated by an expert authority that this new McKinley industry has absorbed \$1,000,000 of capital, and that its annual output is valued at upward of six or seven times that sum.

As to prices, we are informed that they have already begun to fall under the influence of the improved mechanical processes which American ingenuity has introduced, and of the spirited domestic competition. A Newark manufacturer gives, from his own books, the following comparison:

Sixty line buttons prior to 1890, \$20 per gross; since 1890, \$10.50; 35 line prior to 1890, \$15; since, \$8.50; 50 line prior to 1890, \$12; since, \$7; 45 line prior to 1890, \$8; since, \$6; 40 line prior to 1890, \$6; since, \$5; 36 line prior to 1890, \$4.50, since, \$3.75; 30 line prior to 1890, \$2.75; since, \$3.75; 28 line prior to 1890, \$2.50; since, \$2.50; 24 line prior to 1890, \$1.40; since, \$1.75.

Eventually we shall doubtless see the prices of all grades of buttons fall below the figures paid when substantially our entire supply was imported.

THE COURTS.

Suit Against a Former Marshal and His Bondsmen.

An Action to Recover an Amount Due Thirty-seven Years Ago.

Pearlie Gleason's Portrait Causes a Legal Controversy.

The Hazel Baldwin Damage Suit Settled Out of Court—A Brief Opinion by Judge Van Dyke—Court Notes.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court to recover \$7680.81 from Edward Hunter, B. D. Wilson and John G. Downey, which is alleged to have been due since 1855. The complaint alleges that in 1854, the defendant Hunter was appointed to the office of United States Marshal for this district, and subsequently gave a bond in the sum of \$20,000, with B. D. Wilson and John G. Downey, as sureties thereon, for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1855, however, it is alleged that Hunter failed to account for the sum above mentioned, and as this was a breach of duty, both he and his bondsmen are sued. No reason is assigned for the fact that thirty-seven years have elapsed since the discrepancy occurred before suit was brought to recover the money.

The replevin suit of O. P. Hayes et al. vs. Mrs. Nellie H. Gleason, which was appealed from Justice Twichell's court at Azusa, came up for trial before Judge McKinley and a jury in Department Six yesterday. C. A. Miller, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Dunnigan and Bentley representing the defendant and appellant.

The jurors selected to try the case were: C. Bradshaw, I. N. Cochran, W. Forbes, W. H. Germain, J. A. Haskell, C. B. Holmes, W. H. Kelo, W. S. Leonard, B. B. Nesbit, C. E. Nicoll, O. A. Stassforth and J. P. Wanvig. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant employed them to paint a picture of her daughter, Pearl, who is well-known in this city as a juvenile exponent of the terpsichorean art. The picture, when finished, was accepted by Mrs. Gleason, who expressed herself as satisfied with the work. As she was not in a position at that time to pay cash for it, Mrs. Gleason offered to give Hayes her note for \$60, the amount due, provided he would deliver the painting. This proposition being agreed upon, the picture passed into the possession of Mrs. Gleason, who gave her note for \$60. In course of time the note matured, but the defendant refused to fulfill her promise to pay the sum it called for. Hayes therefore instituted the replevin suit to recover possession of the picture or the value thereof, and obtained judgment, from which the defendant appealed.

At the close of plaintiff's testimony yesterday the defendant's counsel moved the court for judgment of non-suit, claiming that Hayes having accepted the note as consideration for the picture, he was not entitled to recover possession thereof, and that, therefore, he could not obtain relief through the medium of a replevin suit. The court, at the close of the argument, took this view of the matter also, and granted the motion, thus disposing of the case, reversely to the judgment of the lower court.

Judge Van Dyke rendered his decision yesterday morning, sustaining the demurrer to the answer in the case of the Pacific Bank vs. T. J. Martin, an action to recover money due on a note, except as to paragraph one, in accordance with the following brief opinion:

The answer, except the first paragraph, is an attempt to set aside the judgment against W. N. Monroe, the payee and endorser of the note in suit. As such it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense. It does not appear that the transaction referred to had any connection with the making of the note, and there is no allegation that defendants ever tendered a conveyance or offered to perform any part of the contract of sale or took any steps to place D. J. Day, the purchaser named in the contract of sale, in default, or Monroe, who is alleged to have been the real party purchaser, in default. (100 Cal. 493; 80 Cal. 512; 101 Cal. 532.)

It further appears that defendant, Martin, holds the alleged note, claim, the co-defendant Rice having assigned it to him therein to him; whereas, the note in suit is a joint obligation against both defendants. (C. C. P. 458, C. C. 1431; Pomeroy's Remedy section 761; Roberts vs. Donovan, 70 Cal. 12; Harrison vs. McCormick, 60 Cal. 616.)

SETTLED OUT OF COURT. When the case of Hazel Baldwin vs. H. B. Perry, an action to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries received by plaintiff, a minor, inflicted by a vicious bear at defendant's Santa Monica Outback Farm, was called for trial in Department Three yesterday morning, no one appeared for either party, whereupon Judge Wade ordered that it be dismissed for want of prosecution. It was subsequently learned that a compromise had been effected and the matter amicably settled out of court.

Court Notes.

The transcript in the case of Eli H. Murray, receiver of the California Savings Bank, vs. Fred N. Pauly, receiver of the California National Bank, an action to recover \$40,000 alleged to be due on a note, dated April 15, 1891, which was transferred from the Superior Court of San Diego county, were filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

Proceedings have been commenced by Mrs. Lotta Colby to obtain a divorce from Alonzo L. Colby.

Judge Clark yesterday morning heard the case of C. F. Bainter vs. R. S. Baker et al., an action to foreclose a lien, and ordered judgment for the defendant therein.

Pursuant to stipulation filed therein, the case of Clarence H. Payne vs. Eliza J. Payne, an action for divorce, was ordered dismissed by Judge Clark yesterday morning, the parties having settled their differences out of court.

Daniel J. Kearney, a Canadian, and Gustavus Lockyer, a Swiss, were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge Clark yesterday upon producing the necessary proofs of residence here and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Judge Wade heard the case of E. F. Patterson vs. the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway Company, an action to recover \$337 due for services rendered, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff therein as prayed for by default.

The motions to strike out the answer and for judgment on the pleadings in the foreclosure suit of W. Hunter et al. vs. H. Greenwald et al., were denied by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning.

Upon motion of the plaintiff therein, the case of Halley Henderson vs. Elizabeth Law, an action to obtain an ac-

counting, was dismissed without prejudice by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning. Frank A. Dodds was held to answer, by United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday morning, to the charge of having sold liquor at Beaumont in violation of the internal revenue laws, under bonds in the sum of \$500.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Vicente Rosas for letters of administration to the estate of Maria Elizalde de Sepulveda, deceased, who died on April 23, 1891, leaving real and personal property valued at \$47,000.

Petition of Alfred James et al. for the admission to probate of the will of Julia James, deceased, who died on August 28 last, leaving real and personal property valued at \$20,000.

William Boehm vs. E. D. Gibson, Sheriff; suit to recover possession of certain personal property or \$400, the value thereof, and \$500 damages.

A. G. Cook vs. William Miles; suit to recover \$484, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith: People et al. vs. W. A. Pardee; appeal.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark: People et al. vs. B. B. Tschujia; appeal.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade: Rosa Lee Barnes vs. Joseph Barnes; motion.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke: H. H. Kingsbury vs. W. Tracey; argument.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw: Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley: California Loan and Trust Company vs. James Hammill; foreclosure.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Reception Tendered the State Board of Lady Managers.

Address by the President of the Board—Short Speeches by Other Lady Managers—Reports from Local Workers.

The Woman's Exchange Hall in the Potomac Block was sweet with the perfume of flowers yesterday morning on the occasion of the reception tendered by the Los Angeles County World's Fair Auxiliary to the State Board of Lady Managers who, for the first time, have met in Los Angeles.

Bouquets of roses and dahlias, clusters of sunflowers, masses of papyrus and long sweeping date palm leaves made a handsome setting for the crowd of fine-looking, well-dressed women who thronged the room. Misses Casey, Fish and Cole are responsible for both the artistic decorations and the arrangement of the paintings, which literally covered the walls. Among the chief artists represented were Miss Ashmead, Miss Duval, Miss Coan, Mrs. Farr of Pasadena, Mrs. Jones, Miss Casey and Miss Ackerman.

The members of the State board present were: Mrs. E. O. Smith of San Jose, president of the board; Mrs. Harland of San Francisco, secretary of the board; Mrs. Marcellus of San Francisco, Mrs. Bradley of Nevada county, Mrs. Ella S. Cummings of San Francisco, Mrs. Kimball of San Diego and Mrs. Cole of Los Angeles. Mrs. Cummings has charge of the literary exhibit to the World's Fair. Mrs. Brown of the Santa Paula Chronicle, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson, secretary of the Los Angeles Historical Association, and writer upon the conchology of the Pacific Coast, were also present, besides many other representative women. After an informal reception of an hour the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Eastman. Mrs. Cole, who was called upon to introduce the purpose of the commission, promptly introduced Mrs. Smith of San Jose, a fine-looking woman of somewhat portly presence, who stated that, by persistent effort, about thirty auxiliaries have been organized. She outlined the executive ability and philanthropic spirit of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who stands at the head of the organization. There is considerable jealousy of Southern California and its enterprising efforts toward worthy representation of the State. Among the departments to be represented at the World's Fair are the art, antiquarian, fruit, art loan, musical, etc., toward the full representation of which cooperation was earnestly invited.

Mrs. Flora Kimball of San Diego next spoke of her gratification in meeting so many congenial spirits in the beautiful city of Los Angeles. "We can never do so much in San Diego," she admitted, "we are so much younger, but we can equal you in one thing—hospitality."

In San Diego the commission, organized with seven gentlemen, who felt it necessary to supplement their number with seven women. The fair is purely an American idea, and it is to be hoped that the California display will do us full credit. Her remarks were followed by those of Mrs. Ella S. Cummings of San Francisco, who spoke of the importance of cooperation to insure success. She referred to the influence of women in all associations where she is given access, especially exemplified in a literary society in San Francisco where the cuspidors were turned into receptacles for beautiful bouquets, thus purifying the atmosphere and elevating their service. She has compiled a catalogue of local writers which is nearly completed. It contains the names of 220 writers and 420 books. After the World's Fair these books are to be presented to some museum to be preserved for all time.

"We are going to have a school of literature in California peculiar to itself—full of the early California life," she said. In closing her remarks, Mrs. Cummings related a beautiful original story of "The Shadow on the Princess' Face"—a charming elocutionary recital, given in a very musical voice.

Mrs. Harland, secretary of the board, made a few remarks upon the energetic work of the women which the gentlemen were very glad to have done so well for them. She concluded with graceful thanks on behalf of the board for the cordial reception.

Mrs. Spring, a white-haired little Quaker woman of 84 and a great friend of Margaret Fuller, made a few energetic remarks.

Mrs. Bradley of Nevada county also spoke briefly, and Mrs. Farr gave an account of work done in Pasadena. Speeches by local workers followed.

At 1 o'clock an elegant lunch was served to the visiting board and a few other invited guests.

RASPBERRIES, blackberries and Strawberries, Chokeberry, fruit and vegetables of every sort at Altitude Bros' No. 105 W. First street. Telephone 285.

PATRONIZE California's industries by ordering L. F. Double Extra Brown Stout, superior to any foreign made stout. For terms, Jacob Adams, agent.

FOR FUEL OR FUEL, telephone 1074, Milan & Patterson, corner Third and Los Angeles streets. Bottom prices guaranteed.

NOT THE SMUGGLER.

The Redondo Halcyon Proves to Be a Lumber Craft.

The schooner Halcyon, which anchored at Redondo Wednesday, is not the notorious smuggler, as was first believed, but a lumber craft plying regularly between Redondo and Eureka, Humboldt county. The craft is of some 395 tons burden, while the Halcyon wanted by the revenue officers is scarcely 100 tons. Capt. Rice laughed when the report was told him, and said that he had seen the other Halcyon frequently in years past, but had not run across her since her last trip to Japan.

A customs official visited the port yesterday to inquire into the matter, but was convinced upon examination of the vessel's clearance papers that there was nothing wrong with her. Capt. Rice only lying off the wharf until a berth can be secured from which to discharge the redwood lumber with which the schooner is loaded.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

[Evening Express, Sept. 3-4th page.]

The Times this morning contained the startling information that the celebrated smuggling craft Halcyon, was lying at anchor at Redondo.

The Times story, however, made Redondo a smuggling rendezvous, created a good deal of amusement and ridicule at Redondo this morning.

[Evening Express, Sept. 3-4th page.]

The Halcyon, a notorious smuggling schooner, is said to be off the coast at Redondo. Some ten days ago it was announced in the Associated Press dispatches that a smuggling schooner, the Halcyon, had cleared from Victoria, B. C., and that it was supposed that she had on board a cargo of opium, with a number of contraband Chinamen, which she would try to land at some port on the Oregon or California coast.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Trinity Church Last Night.

The first regular meeting of the city Epworth League, which includes all the leagues in the city, occurred last evening at Trinity Methodist Church. The large auditorium was well filled with young people, representative of the Methodist of the city. The platform was handsomely trimmed with flowers and greens, and a choir of picked singers occupied the organ loft and led the singing under the direction of Hugh E. Smith.

C. W. Lee, president of the Board of Control, acted as chairman. The opening lesson from the eighth chapter of Romans was read by J. A. Williams of the Central League, after which Rev. J. A. H. Wilson, pastor of Grace Church, led in prayer. Rev. George L. Cole, secretary of the Fourteenth General Conference District, which embraces California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona, gave an inspiring talk. He has just returned from a trip through the East, where he visited many league conventions, notably the Illinois State meeting, when 4000 young leaguers met in Chicago. In speaking of the uses of the Union City League Mr. Cole dwelt especially on the advantages it offered as a means of better acquaintance among young people. There is inspiration in numbers and these union leagues give opportunities of comparing methods of work. Its motto should be "Look up, lift up, give inspiration and extend a helping hand."

A solo by Miss Edith Smith, of the First Methodist League, made a pleasing interlude between speeches. Reports from the different departments followed, Clarence McKee, of Ashbury League, representing the Christian work department, Mrs. Ernest, of First League, and her wife, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Vincent League, literary, and E. A. Embury, University League, social department.

Solos were sung by Miss Nellie B. Clark and Mrs. J. G. Bender, of First League, and selections from the Gospel Hymns were sung by the entire audience.

At the close of the exercises there was a social reunion, to enable the leaguers to become better acquainted, and altogether the meeting was one of inspiration and pleasure to all the young people.

HEALTH REGULATIONS.

Chief of Police Glass Issues an Order—The Board of Health Praised.

The Board of Health was given considerable credit yesterday for the prompt manner in which the members and Health Officer MacGowan took hold of the cholera proposition and laid the foundation against the entrance of that terrible disease into this city.

That Chief of Police Glass will cooperate with the board there is not the slightest doubt. The chief issued the following circular yesterday, September 2, 1892:

General order to police officers: Each and every officer of the Los Angeles Police Department must, from the date of this order, take notice that he is a sanitary inspector, and all officers are hereby ordered to at once thoroughly inspect all the back yards, alleys, privies and other out-houses of all business and dwelling places in the city, and in all cases where decaying vegetables, stagnant water, filth of any kind, or anything else is found, to immediately notify the owner of the premises, the occupants of the same, or any other who may be responsible, to thoroughly clean up and disinfect such places at once. After allowing a sufficient time for work to be done, officers must re-visit all places where notices have been served, and see that the cleaning has been thorough. In all cases not properly attended to the officers must at once report to this office in writing so that parties who have neglected or refused to obey the order, may be proceeded against according to law.

J. M. GLASS, Chief of Police.

The Historic Exhibit.

J. M. Guinn, who has been collecting articles for the State Historic Exhibit, left for Sacramento last evening. He reports that the committee has been very successful in collecting curios, relics and other historic articles. The exhibit will be one of the most remarkable in the line of fair. It will illustrate the history of the State from the first settlement to its present magnificent development by a series of object lessons. Some of the curios obtained are very old. Among others may be mentioned the sword, hat and leggings of Corp. Berdugo, used by him in 1752, the year after the settlement of Los Angeles, a serapin ninety-one years old, a pair of spurs made by the Mission Indians 100 years ago.

Don Antonio Coronel's entire collection of California curios will be on exhibition. This is one of the finest collections of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The committee has shipped over thirty cases of goods to the Historic Exhibit. Los Angeles county will have one of the largest and most interesting collections at the fair.

J. S. Briggs sold sixty tons of dried apricots Monday at 12½ cents per pound. This was the crop of several years ago. He has a large tract of land and acres of orchard, and makes a gross income of \$200 per acre.—[Ventura Unit.]

Great Reductions in Rates.

Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort

From April 1st to 1st, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 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COUNCILMAN CALIFORNIA.



PASADENA.

The Long-talked-of Primaries Result in a Clean Sweep.

Capt. Simpson Captures a Solid Delegation.

Some Christian Women Investigate the Case of Ah Sing.

Interesting Service at the Congregational Church—Lamanda Park Election—People on the Go—Batch of Brevities.

Those long-talked-of primaries were held yesterday, and between the hours of high noon and 7 p.m. Capt. Simpson swept the town. He swept it clean from Alpha to Omega, from the First Ward to the Fourth, and all the wards between, and when the smoke of battle cleared away, John G. Rosier and other leaders in Mr. Simpson's ranks were heard to inquire, "Where was we at?"

In fact Capt. Simpson got there to an extent that must have surprised himself. Every ward went his way, and by decided majorities. He received a maximum total of 448 votes to Mr. Arthur's 210 votes, giving him a majority of 238 votes. In the First Ward 134 votes were cast for Simpson, and 18 for Arthur. There were no scratched tickets, but five ballots were thrown out, as they contained the names of delegates in other wards. This was Mr. Simpson's home ward, and it did him proud.

In the Second Ward 181 straight tickets were voted. Nine were scratched and 3 were thrown out. The Simpson delegates polled an average majority of 30 votes. John McDonald and W. S. Wright did valiant service in Mr. Simpson's behalf, while the Arthur forces were marshalled by J. S. Cox, W. B. Mosher, and that prince of politicians, John G. Rosier.

The closest fight was in Ward No. 3, in which Mr. Arthur resides. The Simpson men went in with just the same and elected their delegates by a majority averaging 25 votes. The highest number of votes cast on the Simpson side was 97, while 71 was the maximum number received by the Arthur delegates.

In the Fourth Ward the Arthur forces were likewise routed with considerable slaughter. A total of 114 votes were cast and only three of the 100 were scratched. All but one of the Simpson delegates received 102 votes, and the best the other side could do was forty votes.

The election of delegates was distinguished by a free and an amiable and unexcitedness. Once in a while a couple of enthusiasts would engage in a heated discussion concerning the merits of the candidates, but no gore was spilled, and those engaged in the debate would part as good friends as ever.

Promptly at the noon hour a surprising number of stylish turnouts made their appearance, and were generously placed at the disposal of the voters, who were accustomed to walk for the most part. Mr. Simpson's equines were distinguished by tasteful banners that adorned the backs of the horses that drew them, which bore the words, "Capt. Simpson for Assembly."

Voting kept up steadily all the afternoon, and the hour between 6 and 7 was unusually lively, many voters arriving from Los Angeles on the evening trains.

Following is the vote in detail in the several wards:

First Ward—Five Delegates.

	Simpson.	Arthur.
Calvin Hartwell	134	18
T. P. Lukens	134	18
W. R. Staats	134	18
C. B. Unn	134	18
W. H. Wakeley	134	18
N. C. Nasse	134	18
T. D. Allen	134	18
H. Newby	134	18
S. Lacey	134	18
C. C. Brown	134	18

Second Ward—Five Delegates.

	Simpson.	Arthur.
John McDonald	115	10
W. S. Wright	115	10
Hansen Turner	115	10
Fred Swift	115	10
L. E. Canfield	115	10
J. S. Cox	115	10
W. B. Mosher	115	10
W. E. Cooley	115	10
J. G. Rosier	115	10
T. J. Buchanan	115	10

Third Ward—Five Delegates.

	Simpson.	Arthur.
A. L. Hamilton	97	18
S. Washburn	97	18
Ben W. Hahn	97	18
E. C. Myers	97	18
E. C. Griffith	97	18
A. H. Conger	97	18
J. H. Mills	97	18
W. H. Wiley	97	18
C. W. Bell	97	18
H. C. Hotelling	97	18

Fourth Ward—Five Delegates.

	Simpson.	Arthur.
John O. Lowe	102	10
J. F. Church	102	10
F. S. Wallace	102	10
W. J. Craig	102	10
W. W. Webster	102	10
C. W. Swan	102	10
J. W. Wood	102	10
H. B. Rhodes	102	10
W. S. Gilmore	102	10
J. W. Banbury	102	10
W. B. Rowland	102	10

The votes were all counted before 8 o'clock. When the result became known there was considerable cheering, but no other public demonstration was made. Mr. Simpson will go to the County Convention next Tuesday with twenty-one delegates from Pasadena. Thirty-six votes are necessary to secure his nomination.

NORTH PASADENA AND LAMANDA PARK.

At North Pasadena yesterday J. P. Nelson, M. D. Painter, P. J. Martin and Ed. Wood were elected delegates. Judge Nelson's name was scratched to some extent in favor of Mr. Way, but not sufficient to secure the latter's election.

At Lamanda Park, A. Bridgen, Bert Crank and Mr. Jordan were elected delegates.

A LOST LANGUAGE FOUND.

Prof. Lowe has contributed the use of the Operahouse Hall for a course of free Sunday morning lectures. The lecturer, Rev. George W. Savory of Los Angeles, claims to have discovered a lost language by which he can interpret cheering but no other public demonstration was made. The introductory lecture will be given at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning on the subject "An Orthodox Ingersoll Dare Not Attack." Free discussion is invited after each lecture.

THE CASE OF WICKED AH SING.

About a week ago THE TIMES published an article narrating the adventures of a young woman, who proved to be somewhat of an adventuress herself, in a den of iniquity down in Chinatown which is run by a celestial named Ah Sing. The statement was given out that Sing had made himself somewhat conspicuous in church work and had admitted to some extent with good Christian people.

There are two Chinese missions in town, one conducted by the Methodist and the other by the First Congregational Church. Since the time Sing's wicked ways were exposed, the ladies of the mission have been through investigation of the case Mrs. A. D. Giddings, superintendent of the

Methodist Episcopal mission, told the reporter yesterday that the investigation proved the fact to be that no such person belongs to either of the Pasadena mission schools.

There are probably no persons here or in Los Angeles more anxious to see such places broken up than those who are carrying on missions for this race, and they do not propose to shield their own scholars if they are proven guilty. Mrs. Giddings, however, thinks that in a particular case referred to a little leniency of judgment might be in place when the white woman, born in a Christian land, was the seducer and the men were heathens.

WOMEN WORKERS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Pasadena auxiliary of the Woman's World's Fair Association was well represented at the meeting held yesterday morning in Los Angeles at the rooms of the Friday Morning Club. The auxiliary will hold another meeting at the Casino parlors on Thursday afternoon of next week.

It may be stated in this connection that no local appointment has been made in the shape of a manager for the exhibit, which it is proposed to send from this county, notwithstanding numerous circulated reports to the contrary. The appropriation covering the expenses of the exhibit will not exceed \$1500, and a conservative calculation places the actual cost of placing the exhibit in suitable style at \$1000.

This leaves a maximum of \$500 to pay expenses of some one to superintend the exhibit and to apply on a salary of six months' faithful work. Mr. Lukens, stated to the reporter yesterday that after the contributions for the exhibit are all in, the contributors throughout the county will be called together to decide who shall be appointed to take care of the exhibit at Chicago. Interest in the matter is on the increase, and there is no doubt but what Los Angeles county, and Pasadena in particular, will be well represented.

GOOD-BY TO THE COLLEGIATES.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Congregational Church will tender a good-bye service to the college members tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. This will take the place of the usual Sunday evening service. "Consecration of Education" will be the general topic.

The following programme has been prepared:

"The Teacher's Opportunity"—A. L. Hamilton, of the Garfield school.

"Influence of Students on Each Other"—Carl Thomas, of Stanford University.

"The Value of Industrial Training in the Progress of Christianity"—R. H. Parker, of the manual training department, Taropac University.

"Consecrated Education for Missionary Spirit and Work"—Edwin Hahn, of Pomona College.

"Christian Work While Getting an Education"—Miss Kate L. Nash, of Stanford University.

Praying words from the pastor, Rev. D. D. Hill.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

J. D. Gilchrist continues seriously ill.

The Order of the Eastern Star is growing rapidly.

J. H. Baker and family have returned from Long Beach.

Thomas Banbury came up from Etiwanda yesterday to cast his ballot.

Prof. and Mrs. Hammond have returned from a pleasant trip to Catalina.

J. Ellis and family are back from a wagon trip to Strawberry Valley.

A meeting of Pasadena Teachers' Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was held yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wotkins are expected home from Santa Barbara next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake and a party of friends went down to Long Beach yesterday.

The Republican Club will turn out in full force tonight for the opening rally of the campaign in Los Angeles.

Mrs. G. B. Post has returned from an extended tour through the southern part of the State in company with Indian Agent Rust.

Milton Fish left for Boston yesterday via the Union Pacific to resume his course in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Manager A. C. Foss received word yesterday to the effect that the University nine of Los Angeles cannot play here this season as announced.

Mr. de Velay will continue to give lessons in French during the fall. "She may be found at Mrs. Flynn's, corner Orange Grove avenue and Lock Haven street.

A party of 20 per cent discount on Fancy Dress Patterns, Embroidery and Embroidered Skirting at the Bon Accord.

This is a chance well worth taking advantage of.

A meeting of the People's Party Club was held yesterday evening. W. C. Bowman made an address. Mr. Bowman is one of the Presidential electors on the People's party ticket.

Miss Willis Moseley of San Francisco and Dr. W. L. Chapman were married in that city August 28. Miss Moseley was a guest at Hotel Green last winter with her mother, Mrs. C. S. Cox.

The terminal road has filed its acceptance of the franchise granted at the last meeting of the city Council for laying a new track across Colorado street.

The track will be laid on the new right-of-way erected without delay.

At a meeting of the Pasadena Railway Company held yesterday morning at the office of A. R. Metcalfe, what is known as the Altamont road was formally purchased by the terminal road which has operated it on a lease for several years past.

AZUSA.

The Democrats organized a club last Monday night and claim to have eighty-five members on the roll. Azusa is one of the few remaining Democratic precincts in Los Angeles county, and the "united-front" are boasting that it will show a much greater majority next November than it gave Pond two years ago.

Mr. Christina, "the world-famed acrobat," went up in a balloon and came down by the parachute route yesterday afternoon. An unsuccessful attempt had been made the day previous. Just as the balloon was about to be launched, a strong wind sprang up and the balloon was blown to the right post by the wind and a hole was torn in the canvas. Large crowds were present at both times.

The Pasadena Fruit and Vegetable Association is doing a very large business this season. Tons of fruit are being dried and the farmers are realizing excellent prices for their crops.

The Young Men's Republican Club has changed its name. It is now the Republican Club of Azusa. Dr. Lowry is president, Postmaster Clapp secretary and J. W. Jeffrey treasurer.

This seems to be a Cannon stronghold. Not only have a number of Republicans gone over bodily to the bucolic statesman, but a number of Democrats are circulating a petition or something pledging their support to the third party nominee.

One of the pleasures of a trip to the mountains is the change in flora. It touches the heart of the Easterner to see golden-rod and clematis on the slopes of old San Antonio, and the maples, cedars, pines and firs are a pleasing change from the graceful pepper and the stately eucalyptus.—[Ontario Record.]

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Making Arrangements for the Rally Tonight.

Arranging for a Lawn Tennis Tournament at Riverside.

The City Clerk Has Made an Interesting Report.

Los Angeles Wheelmen on the Ground—The Latest News from Redlands—Colton News Notes and Personal.

SANTA ANA.

The Republicans of the fifth precinct held a caucus Thursday evening and selected candidates to be voted for at the primaries on Monday, for delegates to the county and county Senatorial conventions.

The city was pretty well filled with political aspirants and political managers yesterday, but there will be more today.

The Courier Club went to Banning a couple of weeks ago and "got licked" in the ball field. The Banning club will be here this afternoon to play a return game, and will probably be "done up" as badly as was the Courier club the other time.

The Republicans of the second precinct held a caucus last night in Times-Index Hall.

Next Monday is Labor day, and by proclamation of the Governor, a legal holiday. The court calendar will not be called until Tuesday.

E. J. Purcell, who has been resident engineer in charge of camp 1 of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company's work for more than a year, has resigned his position and gone to his home at Santa Barbara.

W. W. Bowen, street car driver, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his constituency.

The international show, which has been held here for several weeks, got off yesterday.

Mrs. John Hooper has returned from Oakland, where she had been visiting for a couple of weeks.

Colton will send a big delegation to the mass-meeting at San Bernardino tonight. S. M. Wallin will be the assistant marshal, and Mr. Walker Choe will assist in getting the crowd into the pavilion.

There came near being a serious accident here a few days ago. While driving across the Santa Fe track the horse of Mrs. A. H. Lamb, of Westminster, was in Santa Ana yesterday.

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G. Hemingway, vice-president; A. S. Auchincloss, secretary and treasurer. A constitutional convention of the club was held and adopted. A lease for ten years has been taken on grounds on Brookside avenue, adjoining east of Judge Otis's residence.

On these grounds a clubhouse is to be laid out and a pavilion and clubhouse with dressing-rooms, lockers and the usual equipments are to be constructed. Judge Otis is also president of the Southern California Tennis Association and is deeply interested in tennis.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

Gus Anderson left this week for Omaha, Neb., to make his home there.

W. O. Crawford of Mentone has departed via the Southern Pacific for Monmouth, Ill., where he will reside in the future.

William Cheek and Walter Lowry have been appointed special police without pay for the purpose of protecting the fruit in the northern part of the city.

The frame building upon the Y.M.C.A. building site has been moved back and will be used for a toolhouse and storeroom during the construction of the new building.

W. Howard White has begun the survey for the location of the plant and the pipe line for conducting the water for the power of the Electric Redlands Light and Power Company.

The Republicans of the city caucused last Thursday evening and selected fourteen names to be voted for at the primaries next Monday night, for delegates to the County Convention and the County Senatorial Delegate Convention. It was a lively meeting for a time, but the minority soon subsided and the majority named its candidates.

COLTON.

Mrs. Henry Miller, who is quite ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Bailey, became much worse Thursday night, and her physician was summoned from Riverside. She was much better yesterday.

Congressman W. W. Bowen was in the city yesterday shaking hands with his constituency.

The international show, which has been held here for several weeks, got off yesterday.

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CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2, 1892.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.02; at 5 p.m. 30.01. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 55° and 66°. Maximum temperature, 75°; minimum temperature, 54°. Character of weather, cloudless.

John H. Neigen, late manager at Gordon Bros., opens his new merchant tailoring establishment today at No. 110 North Spring street. Mr. Neigen has an elegant store and a large assortment of first-class goods and invites his large circle of friends and acquaintances to give him a call, get prices and inspect material.

The cottonseed oil by Capt. Frank Hicks at the Redondo Hotel this evening promises to be the event of the season. The well-known ability of the oil, which is being used in the basting, the beautiful dancing hall and the ample resources of the hotel at the guests' disposal, will certainly call out the elite of the city.

The following are the Sunday trains on the Terminal Railway to the seaside resorts: Leave Los Angeles at 8:05, 9:55, 11:10, 12:45, 2:45 and 3:30 p.m. Leave East San Pedro (terminal station) at 7:35, 9:15, 11:15 a.m., 12:55, 4:00 and 7:00 p.m. Fare only 50 cents for round trip.

Grand balloon ascension and parachute jump at Long Beach. Rex Hardy will make a grand ascension and parachute jump with his new balloon Eclipse Sunday, September 4 and 18. Take Terminal road. Fare only 50 cents for round trip. See time-tables.

Strain's Camp, Wilson's Peak. Accommodations first-class. Take Santa Fé train to Santa Anita (Sierra Madre). Bus meets all trains for trip of trail, where hyraxes and mules can be had. A. G. Strain, proprietor, Sierra Madre postoffice.

Remember September is the month for fishing at Catalina, and the Grand View Hotel will give special rates for September. We now have a fine crew and with the increase in the water supply can give you the best month of the season.

Every Sunday evening the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) runs a special train to Redondo Beach, leaving First street station 7:20 p.m. Returning special leaves Redondo Beach at 10 p.m.

Los Angeles to Long Beach and return 50 cents, and San Pedro and return, 50 cents on the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, good going Saturday or Sunday and returning Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Sacramento. \$15 for the round trip by the Southern Pacific on account of the State Fair. Sale begins today and continues until the 17th. Tickets expire on the 19th.

The Wells Fargo Express Company's office has been removed from the corner of Main and Arcadia streets to the new Hellman building, corner of Main and Third streets.

Mrs. F. E. Phillips has removed her hair-dressing and manicuring parlors from No. 353 South Spring street to rooms 31 and 32 Wilson block, corner Spring and First streets.

The usual attractions at Terminal Island Sunday. Finest bathing on the coast. Swimming, rowing, sailing, fishing. Fine fish dinners. Fare, 50 cents, round trip.

Gas stores with atmospheric burners. Seventy-five per cent of air is used. A three-burner is only \$7. On exhibition at F. E. Brown's, No. 314 South Spring.

Round trip to Catalina today and tomorrow by the Southern Pacific, \$2.50, tickets good until Tuesday. Over an hour's sea trip saved by this line.

Mme. C. A. Dodd, modiste for the Parisian Cook and Suit Company, has returned from her trip and is now ready to receive her patrons.

The delicious fruits grown at Arrowhead are from trees planted by Mr. Samuel, Chief of the World's Fair Horticultural Department.

The truths of spiritualism on love and kindness—inspirational lecture tonight, Elks Hall, 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

Christian Heroism will be the subject of Rev. O. B. Crawford's address at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow afternoon.

Call or write to the Woodbury Business College for a beautiful illustrated catalogue containing full information.

Mrs. H. L. Thomas has inaugurated a new department at room 43, Phillips Block. Ladies call and see.

St. Vincent's College, Grand avenue, will resume study on next Monday, September 5.

Evaporated Cream is delicious, sterilized and pure. Depot 418 South Main street.

Beware of imitations when you buy Steedman's Soothing Powders.

Ladies who wish artistic work call on Mrs. H. L. Thomas.

For Hot Air Furnaces go to F. E. Brown. \$5 Artists photos at Dewey's, \$3.50.

D. W. Field left for Hesperia last night to attend the bedside of his sick son.

The regular monthly meeting of the King's Daughters occurs at 2 p.m. today at the First Methodist Church.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Frank B. Adams, John McClure, J. M. Bonner, O. C. Bassett and Martin Casley.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Fritz Schneider fell in front of a cable car at Temple and Pearl streets and sustained severe injuries about the shoulders and hips.

Dr. J. W. Campbell will address the members of the Los Angeles L.T.U. in their hall, No. 208 North Main street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. An interesting programme will be rendered.

The Los Angeles Loyal Temperance Legion will give a silver medal oratorical contest and entertainment at Redondo Friday evening, September 16. An interesting programme will be rendered.

Detective Will Smith was seen in the city yesterday and stated that the report to the effect that Chris Evans and John Sontag, the Collins train robbers, were in this section of the State is a mistake. He believes that they are still in the mountains back of Visalia.

At an early hour Antonio de Perri, the old man who was run over by a cable car last Wednesday at the Alameda and First street crossing, died from his injuries. The body was taken to Hopkins's undertaking parlors on Main street, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Weiden this morning.

The young people of the Christian Endeavor Society of South Pasadena gave a social at the Baptist Church Thursday evening. An excellent programme was rendered by ladies and gentlemen from Alhambra, South Pasadena and Monrovia. After the programme was over refreshments were served by the ladies.

PERSONALS.

Rev. W. Campbell has returned from his vacation trip.

Edwin Z. Smith and J. H. Fisher of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests at the Nadeau.

George F. Seyler of Riverside, C. K. Hamilton of China, G. O. Brown of Pomona and R. E. Dams of Santa Paula are at the Nadeau.

William M. Bell and Miss Clara J. Wilson of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss E. Hildeman of New York city have apartments at the Nadeau.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Wood returned yesterday from an outing at Catalina Island. Mr. Wood has been traveling through the Eastern States this summer.

On Saturday and Sunday the Southern California Railway (Santa Fé route) will make the following low rates:

To San Diego and return, tickets good returning Monday, \$5.

To Redondo Beach and return, tickets good returning Monday, 50 cents.

To Santa Monica and return, tickets good returning Monday, 50 cents.

To Catalina Island and return, tickets good returning Tuesday, \$2.50.

A tour of the kite-shaped track Sunday only, \$2.05.

Both the electric and cable street car lines now run to the Santa Fé depot.

FOR SAN PEDRO.

Another Argument for the Original Harbor.

It is to the Interests of Los Angeles That the Government Looks.

The Overruling Necessity for a Harbor Free to All.

A Table Showing the Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Port of San Pedro for Two Years.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Will you permit a citizen who has given some thought to the matter of obtaining a harbor for Los Angeles to contribute the result of his lucubrations to the current discussion of that question? I say "a harbor for Los Angeles," and in this discussion it is well for every one, and especially all Los Angeles merchants and shippers, to bear in mind that it is a harbor for this city that the Government is proposing to construct. The fact that there exists a large and growing center of trade with important commercial requirements which can only be served by a deep-water harbor, capable of accommodating the largest ocean vessels is the sole and only reason that can be urged for the expending by the Government of the large sum necessary to provide such a harbor upon the coast near this city. Hence in discussing the question of a location for the proposed harbor, the inquiry must be: "What location will best serve the commercial interests of this city?" In answering this question the wishes of the inhabitants of San Pedro or Santa Monica—the two suggested locations and a couple of small seaside towns—can and should have little or no weight.

What location will best serve the commercial interests of this city is the problem to be solved, and its solution should depend upon (1) availability or cheapness of securing the required harbor accommodations and (2) opportunity afforded for competitive use of its facilities by rival carriers of freight between this city and the vessels which may come to that harbor.

A good deal of light may be had upon both points by comparing the history, as harbors, of the two places during the last dozen or more years.

About twelve years ago the Southern Pacific Company, then the only carrier of freight between this city and any harbor, had in operation its lines between San Pedro and Santa Monica and this city. At that time there was a wharf at Santa Monica which was constantly used by vessels engaged in the commerce of this part of the coast. By Government work carried on between the years 1870 and 1880, the entrance to the inner harbor at San Pedro had, by the latter year, been deepened from eighteen inches to ten feet at mean low tide. About 1880 the Southern Pacific Company abandoned all attempt to handle ocean freight at Santa Monica, and transferred all its business of that kind for this city to San Pedro. As if to emphasize its choice of a harbor as final, it did not wait the destructive effects of time upon its Santa Monica wharf, but proceeded to demolish it at once, and between that time and the year 1890 acquired and improved at large expense, 3000 feet of wharf frontage on the inner harbor of San Pedro, and a large water frontage on the proposed outer, or deep-water harbor.

It continued to use, as the only line of railway, these San Pedro facilities without any apparent loss to them for some ten years, or until 1890.

During a portion of this period an enormous commerce—probably the second largest on the coast of this State—was handled at San Pedro, and of this the Southern Pacific Company held the monopoly because there was no competing line of railway between that harbor and this city. The following tables will show what this commerce amounted to for two years of this period by giving the number and kind of vessels which arrived there during the years of 1887 and 1888:

	1887.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Ships.....	41	21	20
Barks.....	19	11	8
Steamers.....	3	3	0
Schooners.....	6	4	2
Barkentines.....	4	4	0
Brigs.....	1	1	0
Total.....	69	84	8
Total foreign and domestic.....		887	
	1888.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Ships.....	55	29	26
Barks.....	39	20	19
Steamers.....	8	8	0
Schooners.....	3	3	0
Barkentines.....	3	3	0
Brigs.....	1	1	0
Total.....	105	98	7
Total foreign and domestic.....		1092	

It will be seen from this table that in the two years in question 174 foreign vessels arrived at this port, and every citizen of Los Angeles who was here at that time knows that many of this number were the largest size freight ships carrying coal.

These large vessels and many others anchored while discharging their cargoes in the very waters which the Government's plans proposed to include in the deep-water or outer harbor of San Pedro.

During all this time the Southern Pacific Company was the sole carrier of freight loaded by these vessels, and the world was not informed of any objection by that company to its harbor of San Pedro. And especially was the public left in ignorance of the fact that the anchorage of those large ships was very poor holding ground, which fact the chief engineer of the Southern Pacific took so much pains to bring to the attention of the Government at Washington recently.

And so this company continued the unobjection and sole beneficiary of San Pedro Harbor and its government improvements until 1890.

In the meantime those improvements have continued until \$900,000 has been spent, and the depth of water at the entrance of the harbor, at mean low tide, has been increased from 10 feet in 1880 to 15 feet at present and vessels drawing 18 feet have entered and discharged cargoes.

The land-locked, inner harbor at this depth, and the outer deep roadstead, affords about all necessary facilities for coast trade; but this growing city, with two lines of transcontinental railways, began to feel that she should have an absolutely safe deep-sea harbor, with capacity to accommodate the largest vessels, so that we could attract that share of Atlantic and transpacific business which its commercial importance and railway facilities demanded.

Agitation of this matter resulted in the appointment in 1890 of a board, consisting of three of the most eminent engineers in the Government service, to examine and report upon the best location, all things considered, of the pro-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

posed deep-water harbor. In November, 1890, this board met and entered upon this examination. The respective advantages of San Pedro and Santa Monica were carefully considered, and after a most exhaustive examination of all the advantages claimed for every candidate for the deep-water harbor, covering a period of thirteen months, the board reported in favor of San Pedro, giving as one reason, among many others, for its preference over Santa Monica that a first-class harbor could be made at a cost of \$1,000,000 less at the former place than at the latter. I may say in passing that it is unfortunate that this report of eminent experts does not agree with the views which my friend, Mr. Mellus, is led by his extensive and varied lack of knowledge of the subject to express in the issue of September 1, unfortunately for Mr. Mellus, I mean.

After this report was made the matter then interesting the people of this city—and it should have been the only matter—was the immediate beginning by the Government to carry out the recommendation of this report and the pushing of the work to the earliest possible conclusion.

But a change had occurred at San Pedro. In 1890, and coincident with the agitation of this matter of a deep-sea harbor, the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, by expending more than \$250,000, secured a water front and site for wharves on the hitherto neglected east side of the inner harbor. That company also began the construction of a system of terminal railway lines from this city to San Pedro which it announced would be at the service of all railways desiring terminal facilities at the present and future harbor of Los Angeles.

That company also announced that with the development of a deep-water harbor at San Pedro, there would in all probability come another transcontinental line to use its terminal facilities, making three such lines to this city. It also entered upon the construction of a system of wharves, which, when completed, would put any railway using its terminal facilities upon an equal footing with the Southern Pacific on the waters of San Pedro Harbor.

Its railway and wharves have recently been completed at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 dollars, it is said. Your readers will also recall that about the time when the board reported in favor of San Pedro it was currently reported and published that the Santa Fé Company had, in the names of individuals, secured a harbor scheme, and is equally in favor of San Pedro. In the meantime, and after the advent of the Los Angeles Terminal Company as a possible competitor at San Pedro, the Southern Pacific, who before that had so strongly and continuously by its every action expressed itself in favor of the superior harbor advantages of that place, had quietly proceeded to acquire an absolute mastery of the situation at Santa Monica by entrenching itself along the whole of what would be the best part of the water front should a deep-sea harbor be constructed there.

When these preparations were completed, and it might feel sure that here it had not made the mistake of leaving open to rival occupancy an equally advantageous approach to the proposed harbor, as it had done at San Pedro, a bitter and apparently systematic attack was begun upon that location of the deep-water harbor, which has already received the endorsement of the Government board, and should of right have already advanced toward realization. Some of these attacks have been so well ambushed that their source has not yet been discovered, but the one referred to above was made by the engineer of the company, who had at one time deliberately abandoned and destroyed its harbor facilities at Santa Monica and chosen San Pedro as the sole harbor for the commerce of this city at a time when all that commerce was in its hands and might have been directed to any prepared place. And this company, after that choice had been made, spent many thousands of dollars in improving its facilities for handling business at its favorite harbor, and for ten years did an enormous business there without one word as to those objections to the character of its anchorage, which its engineer makes haste to point out as soon as a rival has appeared at San Pedro, and his company has secured a virtual monopoly of a place which may be made a possible rival for a deep-water harbor.

The foregoing facts, which seem to have been forgotten or dismissed by some of your correspondents, afford a better public and private endorsement of San Pedro as a site for the proposed deep-water harbor than can the speculations of any number of individuals, and as such I desire to call the attention of your readers to them.

Very respectfully, A BUSINESS MAN.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It is made of pure cream of tartar and soda, no ammonia, no alum. A like quantity goes farther and does better work. It is therefore cheaper. Cleveland's is the baking powder used in the U. S. Army and by teachers of cookery. It never varies, and always gives perfect satisfaction. Try a can.

Incorporated. Articles of Incorporation were filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the San Clemente Wool Company, formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of raising sheep for mutton and wool, etc., with a capital stock of \$50,000, all of which has been fully subscribed. Its board of directors consists of F. P. Whittier and Lucy Whittier of Avalon; S. C. Hubbell and Oscar Macy of this city, and Charles E. W. Hubbell of Compton.

Pure Ice.—Is sold and delivered by the Southern California Ice Company, telephone 238. It is manufactured from pure, distilled and condensed water by the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, works, Seventh and Mesquite street.

Ho, for Catalina! Quickest time is made by the Terminal Road. Remember our 5 p.m. Special on Saturdays, runs alongside the Hermosa at their wharf, and is the last landing before leaving for Avalon. Supper on the Hermosa 3 cents Saturday evenings. The 8 p.m. Sunday morning special connects with the Hermosa, and round-trip made same day, arriving at Los Angeles at 7:45 p.m. Fare, Saturday night and Sunday, good until Tuesday, 12:50.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses. The Mason and Lightning self-sealers, also refrigerators, milkers, gas fixtures, silver plated ware, baskets, etc., at Z. L. Parmelee, 232 and 234 South Spring street.

All: Men

SUFFERING FROM Nervous Debility

Lost or Failing Manhood!

Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Mental Weakness, Personal Weakness, Loss of Memory, Debility, and all other Diseases of Mind and Body, produced by youthful follies and over-indulgence, quickly and permanently cured.

DR. STEINHART'S ESSENCE OF LIFE!

THE GREAT VITALIZER! PRICE, \$2.00 per Bottle or 6 bottles for \$10; or in Pill form at same price. Call or write to DR. STEINHART, Room 10, 321 1/2 South Spring street, opposite Allen's Furniture Store, Los Angeles, Cal.

SPECIAL and infallible specifics also prepared for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, and Kidney and Bladder Troubles. All communications strictly confidential and private. Office hours: From 9 to 4 p.m.; Sundays from 10 to 12.



Gentlemen's Shoes!

Do you want a Shoe for little money and at the same time get a fit and a shoe that will give you wear and comfort. If you do just see our

\$2.50 Shoe.

Every pair of these goods are made exclusively for our own trade.

We can give you them in BLACK or RUSSET and in CONGRESS or LACED.

Customers who have been wearing these Shoes come again and again for them.

Try a Pair.

Gibson & Tyler Co.

MOSGROVE'S DRESSMAKING!

This department is under the management of the most experienced and thorough cutter and fitter on this coast. For perfection of fit, style, and originality of design, she is without a peer. TOURISTS can have their suits made in one day's time, and be assured of satisfaction. MOSGROVE'S suits given special attention. Bring your own material, or you can make a selection from a high and exclusive class of novelty dress patterns from my stock. Prices as low as any first-class costumer.

MOSGROVE'S

THE LEADING

Cloak and Suit House,

1193, Spring St., adjoining the Nadeau Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. White's Dispensary

115 E. FIRST ST.

Oldest, reliable, best known, hospital experience, quickest service, lowest prices, both cases, skin, blood, discharges, inflammation, heart, lungs, etc. My method cures permanent nervousness, nervous debility, night sweats, impotency, etc. All cases, promptly corrected. Skilled and scientific treatment. Medicines furnished from office. No exorbitant prices. Established 1884. See Dr. White's Dispensary, 115 East First street. Rooms 12, 14, 16.

People's Store,

A. Hamburger & Sons, Proprietors.

—September 3, 1892.

OUR Dress Goods season has opened with a vim; the crowds have not been large, but early buyers who like the choice and pick, who aim to get exclusive pattern suits where only a single one exists, and no more. Such patrons have been in. It is fast passing from mouth to mouth that we have the largest assortment, the most varied array, and the finest selected novelties in the Dress Goods line. Our dress fabrics were selected with a view to cater to the best trade; with a view to stand at the head of any establishment in the matter of supplying the finest grade of Dress Stuffs. We think this season will fully demonstrate our ability to serve you with fine Dress Materials. For more than a year past we have been bettering the class of merchandise carried in our house. Every department has responded to this betterment, until now we are reaching out for the Fine Dress Goods trade of the town. No cheap dress material will be kept in our Dress Goods Department; nothing but the finest, newest and best.

SPECIAL LIST of values will be found below. Our Stock abounds with many meritorious values which we name under this head, and where they can be found.

Empress Suitings, were.....10c yd	Now 6 1/2
Printed Viola Laine, were.....15c yd	Now 10c
Scotch Dress Gingham, were.....20c yd	Now 12 1/2
Bleached Bath Towels, were.....25c	Now 20c
Unbleached Table Linen, was.....60c	Now 45c
Dress Prints, silver grays, were.....8c	Now 5c
Ladies' Chamois Gloves, were.....\$1.00	Now 75c
Curtain Silkolmes, were.....20c	Now 12 1/2

North Aisle

Main Store.

Cashmere Shawls, opera shades, were.....\$1.25

Now 75c

Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, were.....50c

Now 35c

Ladies' Black Satteen Skirts, were.....\$1.50

Now \$1.00

Ladies' Vests, silk trimmed, were.....50c

Now 35c

Black Satteen Shirt Waists, were.....75c

Now 50c

Ladies' Cambric Drawers, were.....75c

Now 60c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, were.....\$2.00

Now \$1.50

Cambric Flouncings, full length, were.....\$1.00

Now 65c

Children's Colored Ribbed Hose, were.....10c

Now 5c

Brabant & Palmira Laces, were.....20c

Now 10c

Black Lace Dress Net, was.....\$1.75

Now \$1.00

3-Quart Fountain Syringe, was.....\$1.75

Now \$1.15

Tooth Brushes, were.....20c

Now 10c

Men's Fancy Shirts, were.....\$1.00

Now 75c

Men's Natural Gray Underwear, was.....75c

Now 45c

Men's Negligee Shirts, were.....75c

Now 50c

Men's Satteen Shirts, in colors, were.....\$1.25

Now \$1.00

Men's Silk Tourist Shirts, were.....\$2.25

Now \$1.75

Men's 4-Ply Collars, were.....10c

Now 8 1/2

Men's 4-Ply Collars, were.....20c

Now 15c

Silk Windsors, were.....25c

Now 20c

ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

Voluntary Testimonials

—GIVEN TO—

DR. WOH,

The Eminent Chinese Physician.



Dr. Woh's life work has been from early youth one of persistent and untiring observation, study and investigation, as fully as lay in his power to perfect himself in all branches of the art of healing human sickness and disease. He is in China, an influential parent, of a family whose ancestors have been for generations deserving renowned as leading physicians. Dr. Woh naturally followed in the footsteps of his fathers. In China he has practiced his profession for several years, being at one time a physician in the Imperial Hospital, and in America for long time. His greatest number of patients, his wonderful and many cures, and the great list of letters from grateful and thankful patients now prove him to be a remarkable and successful healer of sickness and all diseases.

For a long time I have been suffering with bladder and kidney troubles. No doctoring or medicines seemed to do me good. I consulted the best physicians and surgeons in Los Angeles city. They gave me morphine and drugs, but no relief could I obtain. After suffering great pain and having my passage almost entirely closed, I, four months ago, began using Dr. Woh's medicine. Today I am perfectly well. I consider Dr. Woh the most successful physician in Southern California. C. A. STEELE, 315 and 315 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. October 13, 1891.

I have tried many doctors for heart disease, but have derived no benefit until Dr. Woh, the Chinese physician, of Los Angeles city, prescribed for me. Two months ago I began his treatment, and can now certify that he has done me great good. I recommend Dr. Woh to my friends as an able doctor. P. E. KING, Justice of the Peace, Burbank, Cal. Oct. 30, 1891.

Dr. Woh has hundreds of similar testimonials, but space alone prevents further publication of them here. Dr. Woh is the oldest and best-known Chinese Physician in Southern California. His many cures have been remarkable, involving Female Troubles, Tumors and every form of disease. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Free consultation and all ailments are cordially invited to call on Dr. Woh at his office.

227 South Main st., between Second and Third sts.

OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Columbia Colony in Southern California.

6520 ACRES

OFFERED by the Southern California Land Company, 230 North Main Street, adjoining First National Bank. 1650 shares at \$100 each, in installments of \$5.00 per month without interest.

We are soliciting subscriptions for shares in an incorporation to be organized for the purpose of buying from the present owners the Fowler Ranch, containing 6520 acres, situated on the border line of Tulare and Kern counties, for \$2 per acre, four miles west of the Valley Road of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and four miles north of the branch line to the oil wells and twelve miles west of the present line to San Francisco. A survey of the Santa Fe line has been made through the western portion of this tract with its present improvements and with \$30,000 of improvements to be made by the owners and included in the price of \$2 per acre, as stated.

How the 5 per cent. per month on each \$100 is to be earned for the five years: \$2000 acres at \$25 per acre, with the improvements included. \$50,000.00 Interest at 5 per cent. per month from commencement of subscription to the end of the five years on 1650 shares. 480,000.00

Sales of 6300 acres at \$100 per acre. 630,000.00 Sales of 800 town lots of one-quarter acre each. 40,000.00

This would leave a surplus of \$22,000 after paying the interest of 5 per cent. per month. This surplus would meet all expenses for the full term: salary of superintendent, taxes, expenses attending sales and any extra improvements that the trustees might deem necessary.

This is not a land distribution, but an investment of money with return of money and interest. Building associations and savings banks are all founded on real estate security and pay from 3 to 8 per cent. per year. Here you have not only the best real estate security, but your investment also earns 5 per cent. per month, and at the same time you own your own proportion of the land, 4 acres to each share, until it is sold by your own trustees, and then you have your division of profits.

Subscriptions received at No. 230 North Main Street. Call and get full prospectus. Southern California Land Co., No. 230 North Main Street, Adjoining First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

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SAN FRANCISCO & RAILROAD STS.

AND

MAGDALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufacturing Co.

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PER CAPITA.

The Amount of Money That Was and is in Circulation.

Secretary Foster's Figures Assailed by a Populite.

And the Answer Which the Secretary Makes Thereof.

The Volume of Money Actually in Circulation in Various Years from 1860 to the Present Time.

THE TIMES received, concurrently with its date, the following letter: PASADENA (Cal.) Aug. 11, 1892.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In the DAILY TIMES of August 11, you publish the following:

"EASILY ANSWERED. 'A correspondent writes to THE TIMES: Gen. Weaver stated with much emphasis on Saturday night that the amount of circulating medium at the close of the war was over \$2,000,000,000, or \$80 per capita for the population north of Mason and Dixon's line. Secretary Foster's statement on Saturday night that there is now a nominal circulation of \$24 per capita, which is the largest amount ever known in the country. Which lied?'"

[ANSWER.—Weaver, of course.—ED. TIMES.]

I take it for granted that your correspondent, "Careful Reader," is searching after truth, and that you, relying on the official position of Secretary Foster, took it for granted that a Cabinet officer, one of the confidential advisers of the President, would not misrepresent the financial condition of the country, and that you answer without investigation that "Weaver of course" is the liar.

Now, Mr. Editor, I also have been a careful reader of your paper for some time, and I have not been able to find any statement in it which would lead me to believe that you were fair and true to everybody fairly; that you would not intentionally misrepresent a man's statement, and that you would not intentionally do so to your own credit. I am sorry to find that you are not so fair and true to everybody fairly, and that you are not so careful in your investigation.

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and used by the people and by the Government.

Gen. Spenser, who was Treasurer of the United States when the seven-thirty notes were issued, in reply to a letter addressed to him in 1876, wrote as follows:

"Sirs: Your letter of the 15th inst. received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money. Very respectfully yours, F. E. SPENSER."

There is no uncertainty in this letter, and certainly Mr. Spenser, under whose immediate supervision the seven-thirty notes were issued and paid out, would know as much about their character and properties as Mr. Foster.

Secretary Fessenden, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1864, his report as Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 6, 1864, says that he caused to be paid out to the soldiers on the field of these seven-thirty notes, at one time, over \$20,000,000.

President Grant, in his annual message to Congress December 2, 1873, says: "During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of the 3 per cent. certificates, compound interest notes and seven-thirty treasury notes outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, (all of which took the place of legal tender in bank reserves) to an extent of \$63,000,000."

Secretary Foster, in his report, says that during the four years ending December 31, 1873, the currency was expanded \$87,000,000. President Grant says it was contracted during the same time \$63,000,000. Both of these statements cannot be true. Did President Grant deliberately lie to this? I think not yet there is a difference between President Grant and Secretary Foster of \$100,000,000.

I will put one more witness on the stand. Senator Plumb. On the 6th day of June, 1890, the late Senator Plumb delivered a speech in the United States Senate, which was reported in the Congressional Globe of that date. In which he reviewed the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In that speech Mr. Plumb said that the money in actual circulation among the people at that time (June 6, 1890) did not exceed \$550,000,000 or a trifle over \$8 per capita. He said: "If I were deciding this case upon what I considered the best evidence, I would be bound to say that I believed the money in actual circulation did not exceed \$550,000,000."

Mr. Plumb said further in that speech that "The treasury is, consequently, or unconsciously, deceiving the people."

I could cite many more authorities to sustain Gen. Weaver, but enough has been shown.

Either Mr. Foster has misrepresented the facts or Secretary McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, John J. Knox, Gen. Logan, Senator Plumb and President Grant have wilfully deceived the people. I say so fully, because men occupying the positions they occupied could not be mistaken. They knew what they were talking about. They knew that there was a large volume of money in circulation at the close of the war. They believed that in order to resume specie payment it was necessary to contract the currency and the proceeds to be used in the financial legislation of the country for the past thirty years and who has any regard for truth will say that the currency has been contracted, or that we have more money per capita in circulation today than we had at the close of the war.

In view of the facts can there be any doubt as to who has lied? Can there be any question as to who is attempting to deceive the people? A. J. UTLEY.

The Facts in the Case. As THE TIMES did not deign to rush into a detailed defense of Secretary Foster's statistics without knowing that they had been accurately reported, and as it seemed most appropriate, after all, that the Secretary should be given a chance in his own behalf, he was asked, in writing, for an authentic copy of his Ohio speech. His response, just received, is as follows, accompanied by a full pamphlet copy of his speech:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1892. Harrison Gray Otis, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of August 11, enclosing a copy of your paper of August 11, 1892, in which you publish the following statement:

"EASILY ANSWERED. 'A correspondent writes to THE TIMES: Gen. Weaver stated with much emphasis on Saturday night that the amount of circulating medium at the close of the war was over \$2,000,000,000, or \$80 per capita for the population north of Mason and Dixon's line. Secretary Foster's statement on Saturday night that there is now a nominal circulation of \$24 per capita, which is the largest amount ever known in the country. Which lied?'"

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During the war the Government used almost every feasible means of raising money to carry it on. Customs duties were increased and internal taxes levied. Money was borrowed in a dozen different ways. Besides the familiar legal tender notes which were issued and paid out in settlement of debts, there were the 6 per cent. twenty-year bonds, the five-twenties and ten-forties, the temporary loans, the certificates of indebtedness, the one and two-year 5 per cent. notes, the three-year compound interest notes and the seven-thirties. All of these, except the legal tenders and fractional currency, were interest-bearing securities. Any person having money to loan would invest in one or the other of these classes of securities. In this way large and small capitalists drew interest from the Government upon money which it borrowed from them and used to carry on the war. When investment securities like these are offered for sale, or are sought by persons having money to loan, the result is the establishment of a market price. The United States notes or greenbacks were not quoted in the market, because they were a part of the currency of the country. All of the interest-bearing classes, on the contrary, except the temporary loans, were bought and sold at their respective market values, because they were interest-bearing securities, and not money. The temporary loans were not generally traded in, because they were payable on demand after ten days' notice. The other obligations had fixed dates of redeemability, and when disposed of by the owners before maturity were sold at their market value in the legal market.

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which, according as per the following table:

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Times.
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2, 1892.
A dispatch from New York gives the returns of the clearings of the principal cities of the United States during the week ended today, and comparison with the corresponding period last year, as follows:

Cities	Amount.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
New York	\$1,450,000,000	100	100
Boston	72,800,000	5.0	5.0
Chicago	54,112,000	3.8	3.8
Philadelphia	34,874,000	2.4	2.4
St. Louis	31,519,000	2.2	2.2
San Francisco	16,941,000	1.2	1.2
Baltimore	15,200,000	1.1	1.1
Cincinnati	15,000,000	1.1	1.1
Pittsburgh	13,900,000	1.0	1.0
New Orleans	12,300,000	.9	.9
Kansas City	9,300,000	.7	.7
Minneapolis	8,700,000	.6	.6
Omaha	4,700,000	.3	.3
Denver	3,600,000	.3	.3
St. Paul	3,500,000	.3	.3
Portland, Ore.	1,700,000	.1	.1
Salt Lake City	1,700,000	.1	.1
Seattle	1,000,000	.1	.1
Tacoma	800,000	.1	.1
Los Angeles	467,000	.03	.03
San Diego	300,000	.02	.02
Helena	200,000	.01	.01
Great Falls	200,000	.01	.01
Spokane	170,000	.01	.01
Total in U. S.	\$900,150,000	62.8	62.8

Money, Stocks and Bonds.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Money—On call, easy; closing offered 2 1/2 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 1/2 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet and firm; 60-day bills, 4 1/2; demand, 4 1/2.
Government bonds closed bid but easier.

New York Stocks and Bonds.
In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, the first set refers to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—
Am. Cot. Oil..... 36 Or. Imp..... 10
Am. Express..... 120 Or. S. L..... 20
Atchafalpa..... 37 Or. Nav..... 10
Can. Pac..... 87 1/2 N. Y. C..... 12 1/2
Can. Pac..... 50 1/2 P. M..... 30 1/2
Cen. Pac..... 28 Pacific C. S..... 10 1/2
C. & N. W..... 100 Reading..... 54 1/2
D. & R. G. P. Id..... 48 1/2 R. G. W. Id..... 30
Distillers..... 47 1/2 R. G. W. Id..... 70
Erie..... 89 1/2 Rock Is. Id..... 80 1/2
Illinois Cen..... 89 1/2 St. Paul..... 81 1/2
Kan. & Tex..... 25 1/2 St. Paul..... 41
Lake Shore..... 131 1/2 Tex. Pac..... 10 1/2
Lead Trust..... 40 1/2 Tex. Pac..... 10 1/2
Louis. & Ann..... 60 1/2 Term. Ind..... 8 1/2
Mich. Cen..... 104 1/2 U. P..... 37 1/2
Mo. Pac..... 58 1/2 U. S. Express..... 56
N. Pac..... 197 1/2 U. S. Reg..... 114 1/2
N. Pac. Ind..... 80 1/2 U. S. Reg..... 114 1/2
N. W..... 114 1/2 U. S. Reg..... 114 1/2
N. W. Id..... 140 Wells Fargo Id..... 143
N. Y. C..... 110 W. Union..... 94 1/2-94 3/4

Bid. Asked. Sex-div.
New York Mining Stocks.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.
Chollar..... 50 Ontario..... 30.00
Hewitt..... 20 Plymouth..... 75
Deadwood..... 20 Standard..... 1.45
Gould & Cur. 80 Sierra Nev. 1.40
Homestake..... 14.00 Union Nev. 1.10
Hale & Nor. 80 Yellow Jacket..... 55
Mexican..... 80 Iron Silver..... 60
Ophir..... 20 Quicksilver..... 3.50
North Star..... 50 do prof..... 17.00
San. Cal. & Va. 3.10 Crown Point..... 60
Independence..... 15

San Francisco Mining Stocks.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.
Belcher..... 1.10 Peerless..... 05
Best & Bel. 1.20 Peerless..... 05
Chollar..... 50 Ophir..... 05
Con. Va. 3.20 Savage..... 70
Con. Va. 1.00 Sierra Nev. 1.10
Gould & Cur. 80 Iron Silver..... 60
Hale & Nor. 80 Yellow Jacket..... 55
Peer..... 05

Boston Stocks.
BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Closing: Atchafalpa, 37 1/2; Standard, 1.45; Gould & Cur., 80; Sierra Nev., 1.40; Homestake, 14.00; Union Nev., 1.10; Hale & Nor., 80; Yellow Jacket, 55; Mexican, 80; Iron Silver, 60; Ophir, 20; Quicksilver, 3.50; North Star, 50; do prof., 17.00; San. Cal. & Va., 3.10; Crown Point, 60; Independence, 15.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—DAR SILVER.
\$14.00 1/2.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—67 1/2 @ 67 1/2.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Wheat was fairly active. The market was 1/4 higher; advanced 1/2 on firmer cables and denial that cholera had appeared in New York; declined 1/2 on heavy selling by Chicago long; weakness in corn, the London bank failure report that cholera had appeared in New Orleans; reacted 1/2 on denial of the London bank failure is of no commercial importance; declined 1/2 on renewed selling; advanced 1/2 on firmer late cables; closed 1/2 lower.

Receipts were 381,000 bushels; shipments, 363,000.
Closing quotations: WHEAT—Firm; cash, 73 1/2; December, 70 1/2.
Corn—Weak; cash, 40 1/2; October, 47 1/2; RYE—Steady; cash, 33 1/2; October, 33 1/2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Demand poor; prices unchanged. No. 2 red winter, 68 1/2; No. 3, 67 1/2; No. 4, 66 1/2; No. 5, 65 1/2; No. 6, 64 1/2; No. 7, 63 1/2; No. 8, 62 1/2; No. 9, 61 1/2; No. 10, 60 1/2; No. 11, 59 1/2; No. 12, 58 1/2; No. 13, 57 1/2; No. 14, 56 1/2; No. 15, 55 1/2; No. 16, 54 1/2; No. 17, 53 1/2; No. 18, 52 1/2; No. 19, 51 1/2; No. 20, 50 1/2; No. 21, 49 1/2; No. 22, 48 1/2; No. 23, 47 1/2; No. 24, 46 1/2; No. 25, 45 1/2; No. 26, 44 1/2; No. 27, 43 1/2; No. 28, 42 1/2; No. 29, 41 1/2; No. 30, 40 1/2; No. 31, 39 1/2; No. 32, 38 1/2; No. 33, 37 1/2; No. 34, 36 1/2; No. 35, 35 1/2; No. 36, 34 1/2; No. 37, 33 1/2; No. 38, 32 1/2; No. 39, 31 1/2; No. 40, 30 1/2; No. 41, 29 1/2; No. 42, 28 1/2; No. 43, 27 1/2; No. 44, 26 1/2; No. 45, 25 1/2; No. 46, 24 1/2; No. 47, 23 1/2; No. 48, 22 1/2; No. 49, 21 1/2; No. 50, 20 1/2; No. 51, 19 1/2; No. 52, 18 1/2; No. 53, 17 1/2; No. 54, 16 1/2; No. 55, 15 1/2; No. 56, 14 1/2; No. 57, 13 1/2; No. 58, 12 1/2; No. 59, 11 1/2; No. 60, 10 1/2; No. 61, 9 1/2; No. 62, 8 1/2; No. 63, 7 1/2; No. 64, 6 1/2; No. 65, 5 1/2; No. 66, 4 1/2; No. 67, 3 1/2; No. 68, 2 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/2; No. 70, 1/2.

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CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Demand poor; prices unchanged. No. 2 red winter, 68 1/2; No. 3, 67 1/2; No. 4, 66 1/2; No. 5, 65 1/2; No. 6, 64 1/2; No. 7, 63 1/2; No. 8, 62 1/2; No. 9, 61 1/2; No. 10, 60 1/2; No. 11, 59 1/2; No. 12, 58 1/2; No. 13, 57 1/2; No. 14, 56 1/2; No. 15, 55 1/2; No. 16, 54 1/2; No. 17, 53 1/2; No. 18, 52 1/2; No. 19, 51 1/2; No. 20, 50 1/2; No. 21, 49 1/2; No. 22, 48 1/2; No. 23, 47 1/2; No. 24, 46 1/2; No. 25, 45 1/2; No. 26, 44 1/2; No. 27, 43 1/2; No. 28, 42 1/2; No. 29, 41 1/2; No. 30, 40 1/2; No. 31, 39 1/2; No. 32, 38 1/2; No. 33, 37 1/2; No. 34, 36 1/2; No. 35, 35 1/2; No. 36, 34 1/2; No. 37, 33 1/2; No. 38, 32 1/2; No. 39, 31 1/2; No. 40, 30 1/2; No. 41, 29 1/2; No. 42, 28 1/2; No. 43, 27 1/2; No. 44, 26 1/2; No. 45, 25 1/2; No. 46, 24 1/2; No. 47, 23 1/2; No. 48, 22 1/2; No. 49, 21 1/2; No. 50, 20 1/2; No. 51, 19 1/2; No. 52, 18 1/2; No. 53, 17 1/2; No. 54, 16 1/2; No. 55, 15 1/2; No. 56, 14 1/2; No. 57, 13 1/2; No. 58, 12 1/2; No. 59, 11 1/2; No. 60, 10 1/2; No. 61, 9 1/2; No. 62, 8 1/2; No. 63, 7 1/2; No. 64, 6 1/2; No. 65, 5 1/2; No. 66, 4 1/2; No. 67, 3 1/2; No. 68, 2 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/2; No. 70, 1/2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Demand poor; prices unchanged. No. 2 red winter, 68 1/2; No. 3, 67 1/2; No. 4, 66 1/2; No. 5, 65 1/2; No. 6, 64 1/2; No. 7, 63 1/2; No. 8, 62 1/2; No. 9, 61 1/2; No. 10, 60 1/2; No. 11, 59 1/2; No. 12, 58 1/2; No. 13, 57 1/2; No. 14, 56 1/2; No. 15, 55 1/2; No. 16, 54 1/2; No. 17, 53 1/2; No. 18, 52 1/2; No. 19, 51 1/2; No. 20, 50 1/2; No. 21, 49 1/2; No. 22, 48 1/2; No. 23, 47 1/2; No. 24, 46 1/2; No. 25, 45 1/2; No. 26, 44 1/2; No. 27, 43 1/2; No. 28, 42 1/2; No. 29, 41 1/2; No. 30, 40 1/2; No. 31, 39 1/2; No. 32, 38 1/2; No. 33, 37 1/2; No. 34, 36 1/2; No. 35, 35 1/2; No. 36, 34 1/2; No. 37, 33 1/2; No. 38, 32 1/2; No. 39, 31 1/2; No. 40, 30 1/2; No. 41, 29 1/2; No. 42, 28 1/2; No. 43, 27 1/2; No. 44, 26 1/2; No. 45, 25 1/2; No. 46, 24 1/2; No. 47, 23 1/2; No. 48, 22 1/2; No. 49, 21 1/2; No. 50, 20 1/2; No. 51, 19 1/2; No. 52, 18 1/2; No. 53, 17 1/2; No. 54, 16 1/2; No. 55, 15 1/2; No. 56, 14 1/2; No. 57, 13 1/2; No. 58, 12 1/2; No. 59, 11 1/2; No. 60, 10 1/2; No. 61, 9 1/2; No. 62, 8 1/2; No. 63, 7 1/2; No. 64, 6 1/2; No. 65, 5 1/2; No. 66, 4 1/2; No. 67, 3 1/2; No. 68, 2 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/2; No. 70, 1/2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—WHEAT—Demand poor; prices unchanged. No. 2 red winter, 68 1/2; No. 3, 67 1/2; No. 4, 66 1/2; No. 5, 65 1/2; No. 6, 64 1/2; No. 7, 63 1/2; No. 8, 62 1/2; No. 9, 61 1/2; No. 10, 60 1/2; No. 11, 59 1/2; No. 12, 58 1/2; No. 13, 57 1/2; No. 14, 56 1/2; No. 15, 55 1/2; No. 16, 54 1/2; No. 17, 53 1/2; No. 18, 52 1/2; No. 19, 51 1/2; No. 20, 50 1/2; No. 21, 49 1/2; No. 22, 48 1/2; No. 23, 47 1/2; No. 24, 46 1/2; No. 25, 45 1/2; No. 26, 44 1/2; No. 27, 43 1/2; No. 28, 42 1/2; No. 29, 41 1/2; No. 30, 40 1/2; No. 31, 39 1/2; No. 32, 38 1/2; No. 33, 37 1/2; No. 34, 36 1/2; No. 35, 35 1/2; No. 36, 34 1/2; No. 37, 33 1/2; No. 38, 32 1/2; No. 39, 31 1/2; No. 40, 30 1/2; No. 41, 29 1/2; No. 42, 28 1/2; No. 43, 27 1/2; No. 44, 26 1/2; No. 45, 25 1/2; No. 46, 24 1/2; No. 47, 23 1/2; No. 48, 22 1/2; No. 49, 21 1/2; No. 50, 20 1/2; No. 51, 19 1/2; No. 52, 18 1/2; No. 53, 17 1/2; No. 54, 16 1/2; No. 55, 15 1/2; No. 56, 14 1/2; No. 57, 13 1/2; No. 58, 12 1/2; No. 59, 11 1/2; No. 60, 10 1/2; No. 61, 9 1/2; No. 62, 8 1/2; No. 63, 7 1/2; No. 64, 6 1/2; No. 65, 5 1/2; No. 66, 4 1/2; No. 67, 3 1/2; No. 68, 2 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/2; No. 70, 1/2.

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